THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X.—NO. 121. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE DOMINION.

Tribulation all Around—The Nova Scotian Imbroglio Looming Up, and Sir John A. Macdonald on a Grand Drunk.

A Toronto despatch says:—The Nova Scotia question has given Mr. Blake, leader of the Opposition in the Ontario local Legislature, a peg whereon to hang a number of resolutions begging the Imperial Government to disallow the Nova Scotia act, with its unfair financial arrangements. The discussion on these resolutions will be unusually bitter. Mr. Blake's character is one of unflinching determination and perseverance in any course which he deliberately adopts. He will, even after he is apparently defeated, combat step by step every argument that can be brought against him. The vacancy created by the greatly lamented death of Chancellor Vankonget, the Government will probably be very glad to fill by offering it to Mr. Blake, who is in the front rank of chancery lawyers, and who, as a leader of Opposition in the local House is one of the most troublesome men with whom the Government have had to contend.

A great deal of bitter feeling has been aroused by the plain statements of the Opposition papers in relation to Sir John A. Macdonald, the Premier of this country, who is said to have been in a constant state of drunkenness during the whole time of his accompanying Prince Arthur while on his progress through Ontario. In this city, it is remembered that at a *de jeuner* given to the Prince and the Governor-General, the Premier was so intoxicated that, after spilling several glasses of wine over the gentlemen seated near him, and staggering to his logs at inopportune moments, to frantically shake his glass, and articulating a feeble hooray, without specifying what the demonstration or the hooray might be intended to signify, he was conveyed to his lodgings in a hack. It is argued that such a man is not fit to be intrusted with the conduct of affairs, although every one believes that when Sir John is sober there is no more able man in the Dominion.

The Red River Rebellion—Why the Half-Breeds Drove Out Governor McDougall—The Desperate Alternative of War.

A Toronto despatch, dated yesterday, says:—An extraordinary article has appeared to-day in the Montreal *News* concerning the Red River troubles. "We had private information," it says, "last August, the purport of which we made known, that if Mr. McDougall appeared at Red River in his official capacity serious trouble would supervene, as he had, rightly or wrongly, made himself obnoxious to the Indians, who remembered him as having despoiled them of their lands. They say that Sir Francis Head, in the name of her Majesty, gave them the Monitantin Island as their exclusive and unchanged property while grass grows or water runs; that Mr. McDougall, in utter scorn of that gift, ordered the white Commissioner of the Crown lands to survey some portions of Monitantintin, and they heighten the alleged outrage by imputing to him that he despoiled them to enrich connections and relations." The *News* adds: "We tell the Ottawa Government that it made one mistake when it named Mr. McDougall for Governor. Let it not perpetuate that blunder by continuing him at the Northwest. Recall him and avoid as a last and desperate alternative the sending of troops thither. There are in the Province many gentlemen boasting Indian blood, and they are the men the Government should consult until colonization has been organized." The *Toronto Telegraph* suggests that the Royal Canadian Rifles be employed by the Government, and sent to the Red river.

The Government Without Advices.

An Ottawa despatch says:—

The Government have not received anything official from Governor McDougall relating to the reported opposition to his entry into the Northwest Territory. No application has, as yet, been made for an armed force to escort him.

Particulars of the Insurrection.

The *Nor'-Wester*, October 26, a Government organ, furnishes the following details of the first insurrectionary movement in Winnepeg Territory. On October 22 information was laid before the authorities, and was sworn to in the form of an affidavit, that the French were already in arms upon the road between stinking river and Pembina, and that such of them as took an active part in the uprising were adopting every precaution to intercept Mr. McDougall on his way in. They were fully organized and were sufficiently under military discipline to thrown out scouts upon all the approaches to the settlement from the South, and to post pickets and sentries at night. These fellows had billeted themselves upon the inhabitants at their various places of rendezvous. They were divided into three parties of about twenty or thirty in each, these parties being stationed at Stinking river, Scratching river, and near Pembina, severally. On October 22 they threw a barricade across the road at Stinking river, and would allow none to pass until they had undergone an examination. Upon the arrival of this news, considerable excitement was manifested, but no steps of any kind have been taken by our people, as they depend upon a call from our authorities.

The Council of Assiniboia met yesterday to consider the matter, and they used their utmost endeavors to persuade the leaders of the movement to desist, but without avail. We are happy to be able to state that this movement is confined to a very few among our French fellow-colonists; and before any further action be taken, the Council have determined to engage the services of the loyal and intelligent French to meet and to endeavor to persuade those now in arms to retire peaceably to their homes, and to allow Governor McDougall to come in and to institute his Government, and to give that Government a fair trial before resorting to extreme measures. This would be by all means the most sensible course to adopt; and we are certain those who fear that some tyrannous outrage will be attempted against their just rights will be most agreeably mistaken. We regret to learn that the Governmen surveying party under the immediate charge o Mr. Webb, employed in surveying a base line ove toward Oak Point, has been obliged to cease work on account of the opposition offered by French half breeds. These men, in a band; of 15 or 20, met th surveying party while running the line at a point some miles south of the Assiniboin and eight or ten miles from Fort Garry, on the 11th inst., and, claiming all the country south of said river for the French, threatened violence if the survey was not at once discontinued. Mr. Webb, acting under written instructions on this point, previously given him by Colonel Dennis, ceased operations for the time, and reported the facts to the officer named. Two Government officials have endeavored to secure the submission of the band, without avail.

The following are the demands of the Red River insurgents:—

1. The right to elect their own Legislature.
2. That the Legislature shall have power to pass an act, of a local nature, by a two-third vote, over the veto of the Executive.
3. No law of a local nature to be binding until sanctioned by the Legislature.
4. A free Homestead and Pre-emption law.
5. An Indian policy calculated to insure good will and quiet in the Territory.
6. All the executive, legislative, civil, and military expenses, for a given number of years, to be paid out of the Dominion treasury.
7. An appropriation to be expended in the internal improvements in the Territory.

After placing these guarantees beyond peradventure, then the proposition of annexation to the Dominion to be submitted to a vote of the people.

PARAGUAY.

The Situation—The Argentine and Brazilian View—How Lopez Began His Aggressions—Paraguay Guaranteed Its Territorial Integrity.

A pamphlet in explanation of the Paraguayan difficulties has appeared. It makes a reference to the leading features in the history of Paraguary under the elder Lopez, including an allusion to its Constitution, to prove that the Government is not republican in form. The origin of the war is also shown, from which it appears that Lopez was the aggressor, and that he took advantage of an opportunity offered by a quarrel between the Oriental Republic of Uruguay and Brazil to carry out his desire to extend the domain of Paraguay, so as to give that country control over new avenues of communication with the Ocean. In Lopez's correspondence with the Uruguayan authorities, he is reported to have used the following language:—"By interfering in the questions with Brazil, Paraguay serves its own interest only."

The pamphlet does not explain how it was that after Flores had been elected President of Uruguay the policy of its Government towards Lopez was so readily changed. Both the Emperor of Brazil and Lopez had previously applied to the authorities of the Argentine Republic for permission to march troops through its territory to Uruguay, but were refused. Lopez did not hesitate, however, to assume the offensive, and the alliance with General Flores having in the meantime been effected, he was met by the combined armies of Brazil, Uruguay, and the Argentine Republic. In explanation of this alliance, the pamphlet says:—"The alliance of the two republics with an empire against a so-called republic has awakened the sympatay of this country (the United States) in favor of Lopez's cause. It has been believed that the influence of the sole monarchy on the continent of America had been at work in the alliance formed against a democratic power; that the causes of disagreement existing among the republics have been made use of by that monarchy to take Paraguay to itself. Those who think so forget that Brazil is a power essentially American, a constitutional monarchy with a free government. They forget that its vast extent of territory could not be increased without great risk to the peace and well being of Brazil and its neighbors. They forget, also, that Brazil assisted to overthrow the dictatorship of Rosas, and in so doing promoted the establishment of free institutions in the Argentine Republic. They do not stop to study the causes that have irresistibly brought about this war; a war between feudalism and progress; a war that has grown out of the military and despotic systems—the ambitious spirit of Lopez and the geographical frontier of Paraguay; a war between monopoly and freedom—between justice and force. The contigaity of a race so widely separated from its neighbors in its habits, traditions, tendencies, and language inevitably produced this war, and as inevitably resulted in the alliance between the elements antagonistic to that strange social and political paradox called the Republic of Paraguay."

Extracts from the treaty of alliance are given to prove that the war is not carried on against the people of Paraguay, but against its Government, or, in other words, against Lopez and incinde a declaration that the "independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the Republic of Paraguay shall be guaranteed collectively by the high contracting parties for five years." In a general remark relative to the object of the war, the following language is used:—"There is no design against the independence and sovereignty of Paraguay, the only object being to overthrow a tyrant whose political existence is inconsistent with this enlightened age."

The pamphlet closes with the following remarkable assertion:—"A number of important papers were found in the camp of Lopez. Among them is a will of his dated the 23d of December last, in which he appoints Madame Eliza Lynch his sole legatee. There were found also two letters of the same date, addressed by Lopez to General McMahon, the United States Minister at Paraguay, in one of which he asks the General to undertake the duties of executor under his will, and in the other requests him to become guardian of his children, whom he confides to the General's care and protection." In commenting on this statement the writer says:—"It is not credible that the United States Minister has accepted the appointment wtih which Lopez invested him in order to represent his adulterous progeny, and to administer his property procured through treachery, as was most of the wealth that Lopez pretends to possess."

THE SOUTH SEA HORROR.

Particulars of the Revolt of South Sea Islanders on a Coolie Ship.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Nov. 10.

By the brig Nautilus, Captain Turner, which arrived from Tahiti yesterday, making the quickest trip on record—sixty-seven days for the round trip—news is received by a business house in this city of one of the most thrilling tragedies ever enacted on the high seas. It brings to mind the fearful scenes witnessed on board the African slavers several years ago, and surpasses any of the dark deeds on shipboard that have been chronicled for a long time. Some two years ago the French barque Muriaidi was fitted up by the Tahiti Cotton Company, and sailed for the Gilbert Islands, near Auckland, ostensibly on a trading expedition, but really for the purpose of securing a cargo of Coolies, to be used as slaves on the plantations. She was provided with stocks, and arranged in all respects like a slaver. She procured her human freight, and, after considerable difficulty, succeeded in completing her voyage in safety, in spite of the obstacles placed in her path by the French Government and the natives. The Muriadi venture proved so remunerative that the company could scarcely curb their impatience and wait for the excitement to die out, before sending for another cargo of coolies. About six months ago, the cotton company purchased the barque Margaret Brander, arranged her similar to the Muriadi, and sent her to the Gilbert Islands, under the Tahitian flag, after more "laborers" for their plantation. No unusual precautions were taken in equipping the vessel to enable the officers and crew to withstand any outbreak which might take place, and the owners saw the gallant barque sail away with no apprehension that the voyage would result disastrously. The Brander arrived at the Gilbert Islands in due season, and immediately set to work procuring the "laborers" wanted. In doing this, more trouble was experienced than had been anticipated. The natives of the Gilbert islands are fierce and revengeful, and are bitter in their hatred towards the whites. At last, however, the complement was obtained, and the vessel sailed away with three hundred men and women. By some means or other the natives discovered the destination of the Brander, found that they were to be subjected to slavery, and the Muriadi's cargo had been converted to that purpose. Instantly they became sullen and eyed their captors with a wicked look. Feeling somewhat insecure, Captain Blackett, who had charge of the vessel, ordered the strictest watch to be kept of the movements made by the coolies, and all possible precautions for the safety of the vessel, officers, and crew taken. His fears were not groundless, for when some two weeks out the coolies rebelled in the night, killed Captain Blackett, two of the officers, and several men, and charged around the vessel in the wildest fury, hacking their victims in the most frightful manner. While the poor wretches were carrying on their horrible work of mutilating and disfiguring their victims, the mate of the vessel managed to secrete himself below. His absence was soon discovered, and the now half-crazed savages set to work to discover his whereabouts. Mistrusting their intention, and with a presence of mind seldom equalled, he placed a keg of powder under the main-hatch and arranged a fuse. Then calling out to the coolies above, he scampered back from the powder as far as possible. When the fellows had crowded around the hatchway, and were peering down to see him, he fired his fuse, and the explosion which followed killed nearly all on board. The rest were so demoralized that they jumped overboard, or fell easy victims to the remorseless warfare waged by the mate and the few remaining men. Singular as it may seem, the vessel was not so badly damaged that she would not float, and the mate succeeded in bringing her back to Tahiti. The Cotton Company feel dissatisfied with their investment, but are not discouraged, and it is currently reported that the vessel is being fitted up for another cruise.

HYMEN IN LIMBO.

A Double Marriage in an Illinois Jail.

The County Jail was transformed into a "Bower of Hymen" yesterday, in which two loving hearts were joined to two rather unloving ones. Justice Summerfield officiated at the ceremony. The first couple arraigned before his Honor to accept the marital obligation were James Waldron and Maria Burke. A few days ago James appeared before the same justice, at the instance of his present spouse, who preferred a very ugly-sounding charge against him. At the conclusion of the examination Waldron was ordered to give bail to secure the proper fulfilment of his duties as an expectant father, go to jail, or marry. He chose to become a boarder at the expense of the county. But the bed and "board"—he always slept on the soft side thereof—were not all that a rich fancy had painted it, and an obdurate fate finally forced him to relent. Yesterday morning he quietly informed Jailor Foltz that he did not think it was good for a man to be alone, and that his soul yearned for the presence of Mary Burke, albeit he had expressed his determination only the day previous that he would "see her —— before he'd marry her." Such is the change that Cupid had wrought in twenty-four hours. Miss Burke was accordingly informed of Jeems' intention, and she gave a glad acquiescence. They were married. As soon as the ceremony was concluded, the heavy iron door of the jail swung open to admit of their egress. The moment they had reached the outside, the chivalrous Waldron bid his blooming bride a long farewell, and took to his heels. Mrs. Waldron looked for him awhile, "round the corners," but finally concluded that his marriage intentions had not been honorable, and took a sorrowful departure herself.

Such is the force of example that a grey-headed youth of sixty or thereabouts, named William Shilton, who was confined in the jail for a similar offense against a middle-aged woman, named Anna Poiner, suddenly felt a longing for the blissful state of matrimony. Again was Foltz consulted, and, as Justice Summerfield was still present, a bailiff was not long in finding the fair Anna, and in almost less than no time this couple were also made one. They left together, and, so far as they could be kept in sight, William showed no intention of deserting.—*Chicago Tribune, Nov. 17.*

EARTHQUAKES.

Scene of the Late Phenomena in Germany—Account of the Shocks.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, Nov. 5.

The scene of the late earthquake in Germany extends from Gross-Gerau, between Darmstadt and Mayence, to Hennef on the north, Gelnhausen and Aschaffenburg on the east, Remagen on the west, and Heilbronn and Stuttgart on the south. The strongest shocks were felt at Gross-Gerau and at Stuttgart. At the latter place they were preceded by intense cold, and followed by a sudden increase of temperature with thick fogs. The earthquake was also felt at Wiesbaden, at Frankfort, and at Saarbrucken, where two very powerful shocks, lasting from eight to ten seconds each, occurred last Monday at 5'40 A. M. and 11'35 P. M. A letter from Giessen, dated the 1st instant, says that on the previous evening, about 6 o'clock, a swaying motion was perceived from east to west, and the shock was so severe that people rose from their chairs, and the pen fell out of the writer's hand. Accounts from Frankfort state that the earthquake was felt there at 11'45 P. M., on Sunday, and that it lasted ten minutes. Windows rattled, various articles of furniture were moved out of their places, the ceiling of a house fell in, and many of the inhabitants were so alarmed that they came out into the streets. At Gros-Gerau, which was the central point of the earthquake, nearly 200 shocks were between the 26th of October and the 2d of November, during nearly the whole of which time incessant rumblings were heard. The first severe shock occurred on the 30th, at 8 o'clock P. M., and was followed by others at 11'30 P. M., and at 1 o'clock A. M., 12'15 P. M., and 3'45 P. M., on the 31st. At 5'20 on Sunday evening there was so violent a shock that several chimneys fell, lamps and bottles rolled over, and horses broke out of their stables. All these shocks were preceded by a noise like the roll of distant musketry; they came with a wave-like motion, going sometimes from north to south, but mostly from west to east.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

The Attorney-General and His Views—Senator Sumner not Content.

The publication of a book on our national finances by the Hon. E. G. Spaulding has elicited the following letters:—

LETTER FROM ATTORNEY-GENERAL HOAR.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15, 1869.—Hon. E. G. Spaulding—My Dear Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th inst., and with it a copy of your "Financial History of the War," for which I desire to return my thanks.

The constant pressure upon my time has prevented me from giving the book more than a cursory inspection, but it seems to be a valuable contribution to our financial history, and throws considerable light upon the important question of a return to specie payments. I am one of those who believed that it was the interest as well as the duty of the nation to return at once to the true and solid standard of value as soon as active hostilities ceased; that we should have treated the currency as we did our army—regarding the volunteers and greenbacks as alike necessities of war, to be dispensed with as fast as possible on the return of peace. I think we made a great mistake in not doing so; that the shortest method was the safest and best; that the only way to reach the object is by a steady and persistent contraction of the currency—a painful process whenever it comes, no doubt, but harder and worse for us the longer it is delayed.

I hope that Congress will address itself with courage and constancy to the solution of the problem as soon as it meets; and will feel assured that the American people have intelligence enough to support those who do it. My views on the subject are of little importance to anybody, but, as an American citizen, I should be sorry and ashamed to find my country unable and unwilling, in a time of peace and prosperity, to provide for its over-due paper. Very respectfully, E. R. HOAR.

LETTER FROM HON. CHARLES SUMNER.

BOSTON, Aug. 3, 1869.—My Dear Sir:—You have done a good service in preparing your book; nor is there anybody to whom this duty belonged more than yourself. In all our financial trials, while the war was most menacing, you held a position of great trust, giving you opportunity and knowledge. The first you used at the time most patriotically, and the second you use now for the instruction of the country.

I am not content with the long postponement of specie payments. I believe that the time has come for this blessing, and I begin to be impatient when I see how easily people find excuses for not accepting it.

Believe me, dear sir, very faithfully yours.

CHARLES SUMNER.

Hon. E. G. Spaulding.

GENERALITIES.

Banking Capital Needed in the South.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) Intelligencer, Nov. 11.

Before the war it required a banking capital of $200,000,000 to remove the crops of the South. According to the Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinel*, the present banking capital of the South "is not much over $10,000,000." How immense the disparity! No wonder that cotton and rice, sugar and tobacco, staple productions of the South, this year footing up an aggregate of $400,000,000, are subject to such influences as "Rings" in Wall street exercise over them—keeping prices down by withholding the means to transport them to market. The South must have more banking capital. If the national bank system will not furnish it, she must seek it abroad and at home from capitalists who only want to know that such investments will be safe and profitable to furnish it. But until the reconstruction of the Southern States becomes a fixed fact, we need not expect aid from capitalists in any quarter.

The Japanese in California.

From the San Francisco Alta.

The agent of the Japanese colony says we may be assured that the colony has planted itself here and means to stay. The balance of the colony he expected soon from Japan. Now, by the last steamer there arrived thirteen men, women, and children. This same steamer brings us one of the most experienced agriculturists of Japan, sent over by Eugene Van Reed, to study what plants can be sent here with profit. He is hunting up rice to make immediate experiments in its cultivation. He brings 4000 chestnut trees and a bushel of seeds of the same tree. This invoice is for sale and distribution. We are not at liberty to say much in advance, but this is sure, that a great many Japanese people, stimulated by letters from the Aidzu colony now here and by other means, have resolved to leave their country and make their permanent home in California. They are intent upon introducing new agricultural industries and upon becoming citizens of the country. Arrangements are perfected to keep them out of the hands of the land speculators, so that class of people may just as well save themselves the trouble of running after them. The Japanese are as intelligent as we are; they are brave, industrious, and economical. They have a sort of co-operative principle which maintains the dignity of labor and takes away much of its subservience. They will win universal respect by a sort of heathenish habit they have of minding their own business.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Peirce and Paxson.

Charles Smith and William Cox, two young seamen of the United States Navy, were arraigned for the murder of Peter Vereheller, on the 25th of October, 1869, and pleas of not guilty were entered.

The Court next took up the case of William Moore, charged with the murder of Charles O'Reilly, on the 12th of July, 1869. The prisoner was represented by P. T. Ransford and Christian Kneass, Esqs., who, at the close of our report, were going through the process of selecting a jury.

District Court, No. 2—Judge Stroud.

C. N. Warren & Co. vs. The Union National Bank of Philadelphia, garnishee of the Gayosa Savings Institution. A foreign attachment. Verdict for plaintiffs, $1808·64 in the hands of garnishees, and due to the savings' institution.

Robert H. Wilson and wife vs. Daniel W. Clark and William H. Clark, executors. An action to recover a legacy of $500 under the will of Mrs. Wilson's father. The defense alleged payment. On trial.

District Court, No. 2—Judge Hare.

John Wesley & Son vs. James Dold. An action to recover upon a mortgage, to which the defense alleged that the interest charged was usurious, and therefore the instrument was void. On trial.

—When we read the account of the punishment inflicted on the savages who murdered Mr. Powell and his family in Abyssinia, it is impossible not to feel how severe that punishment has been; five villages, we hear, numbering fifty-two houses, were set fire to and razed to the ground, fourteen hundred head of cattle were captured, and eight Shangalla savages were killed. As one of these wore the murdered Mr. Powell's coat, he, and probably the others, richly deserved their fate; but the women and children, who must have been left houseless and without food by the burning of the villages and the capture of the cattle, are in a different category. It is possible that these harsh measures were unavoidable; but it must be remembered that Mr. Powell acted with great imprudence in venturing to penetrate an uncivilized country for his own amusement, and that if some of the roughs of London garroted and murdered a foreigner who trusted himself in their company it would be considered rather harsh to burn fifty-two houses in Whitechapel. Yet this, assuming the accounts to be correct, is not all that was done in Abyssinia to avenge the murder of Mr. Powell and his family.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Great Storm—Severe Losses of Life and Property—Thanksgiving Observances—Meeting of the Army of the Tennessee.

A Determined Suicide—Great Pedestrian Feat—Market and Money Reports by Cable.

FROM THE WEST.

Attempted Suicide in Cincinnati.

Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 19.—George Strauss shot himself yesterday afternoon, in a determined attempt at suicide which is likely to prove successful. Day before yesterday he was arraigned before Judge Straub, charged with abusing his family while intoxicated. Found guilty on this charge he was sentenced to pay a fine of $30. Having paid this and obtained his liberty he departed in a very excited condition of mind, wildly threatening to kill himself. Yesterday A. M. he proceeded to a secondhand store and bought a revolver; rushing home, he armed himself with a hatchet, broke up all the furniture in one of the rooms, and threatened to kill any one who should dare to approach him. His wife made an attempt to stop him, but as she did so he placed the pistol to his head, discharged the lead into it, and fell to the floor. His wife rushed over to the station house and notified the policemen. They removed Strauss first to the station and thence to Cincinnati Hospital, where he is now lying in a very precarious condition.

The Great Storm.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 19.—The storm of the last few days continues, though moderating. Great damage was sustained on the lake, and much loss of life. The life boat which went to the rescue of a schooner ashore north of the city broke in two on Wednesday night, and some six men were drowned. Several vessels are ashore near here. The telegraph poles snapped and the wires were borne down by the heavy snow. Many trains were delayed, but all are now running.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Meeting of the Army of the Tennessee.

Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 19.—The Society of the Army of the Tennessee and the Western Cavalry, pursuant to adjournment, met at Weisiger Hall yesterday morning. The attendance of members was large and the galleries were completely filled with spectators. The annual address was delivered by Gen. Noyes and received with great applause. John Mason Brown followed with the annual address to the cavalry of the West, but fainted when half way through, and did not resume. Gen. Parker pronounced a eulogy on Gen. Rawlins. This closed the meeting with the exception of resolutions relative to the death of Gen. Rawlins and Col. Peckham, and thanks to the gentlemen who addressed the society. General Sherman presided, and thanked the audience at the close. The members of the societies then proceeded to the Galt House, where a banquet was waiting.

Holiday Observances in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 19.—Yesterday was a general holiday. All the churches held service during the morning and were largely attended. The places of amusement were filled in the evening. It was an unusually quiet day, and free from rowdyism, drunkenness or accident. No newspapers were issued this morning. News is very scarce.

FROM THE STATE.

A Spicy Encounter—A Young Lady Takes the Law into Her Own Hands.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 19.—A well-known physician of this city received a very severe chastising on Wednesday, at the hands of a young lady, who used her fists with great vigor, striking clean out from the shoulder. The encounter occurred in the waiting-room of a street railway company, and attracted quite a crowd, and had it not been for the interference of the superintendent, there is no knowing what would have become of the doctor. The cause of the difficulty has not yet been made public.

The Pittsburg Military.

The principal attraction of yesterday was the parade of the Duquesne Grays, a new military organization, numbering over one hundred muskets, besides a full band. Captain James Bleckmore, ex-Mayor, and other whole-souled fellows, presented them with a flag costing $100. General Negley, member of Congress, received them and made an appropriate speech.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Convicts Pardoned in Boston.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 19.—Yesterday was not an exception to the customary rule of pardoning a convict out of the State Prison on Thanksgiving Day, but instead of the liberation of a couple of criminals guilty of everything charged against them, the convicts released were men who, according to facts recently learned, have suffered imprisonment during a period of nearly five years for a crime of which another party is guilty. Their names were John Long and John Hayes, and the offense charged against them was that of garroting a drunken man on the street. Long was twenty-two years of age, and Hayes was twenty-three years of age, and both had been sentenced for twenty years.

Sudden Death.

James Mondell, seventy years old, formerly of the Standrews Home, fell dead in the street yesterday.

Pedestrian Feat—100 Miles in 23 Hours and 20 Minutes.

The pedestrian contest, for one hundred mile walking terminated last night between Dinsmore Daniels, Oddy McCann, Gibbon, and Taylor. Oddy concluded his 100 miles in twenty-three hours and twenty minutes, and Taylor in twenty-four hours and forty-eight minutes. Dinsmore, who came in third, was in the best condition of the three. Thanksgiving Day passed off very quietly.

International Honors to George Peabody.

BOSTON, Nov. 19.—The remains of George Peabody will be brought direct to Boston in a British ship-of-war, accompanied by a French and American man-of-war.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Money and Stock Market.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—Money and discounts unchanged. Capitalists have held back their funds from permanent investment, preferring call loans, and thus speculators have superfluity of capital at low rates. There is no fear of stringency, unless by artificial means. Stocks are weak and lower, with small transactions. Gold, 126⅛@126⅝. Governments more active and a shade higher.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 19—11 A. M.—Consols, 94 for both money and account. United States 5-20s of 1862, 83¾; of 1865, old, 82¾; of 1867, 83⅜; 10-40s, 78. American stocks firm; Erie Railway, 20¾; Illinois Central, 99½; Great Western, 26.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 19—11 A. M.—Cotton steady; middling uplands, 11¾d.; middling Orleans, 11⅞d. The sales to-day are estimated at 12,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 75,000 bales, including for export 11,000 and for speculation 7000. The stock in port is 420,000 bales, including 29,000 bales of American. The receipts of the week have been 53,000 bales, including 18,000 bales of American. Red western Wheat, 8s. 5d.@8s. 6d.

LONDON, Nov. 19—11 A. M.—Refined Petroleum, 1s. 8¼d. Linseed Oil, £28 15s. Turpentine, 28s. 9d. Tallow, 47s. 3d.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 19—1 P. M.—American securities quiet; United States 5-20s of 1862, 83¾; of 1865, old, 82¾; of 1867, 84. Stocks quiet.

HAVRE, Nov. 19.—The Cotton market opens flat and quiet both on the spot and afloat. On the spot, 138f. 50c.

ANTWERP, Nov. 19.—Petroleum opens firm.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 19—2 P. M.—Cotton market steady. The sales will not exceed 10,000 bales. The stock of cotton at sea is estimated at 285,000 bales, including 100,000 bales of American.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester are dull.

Corn, 28s. 2d. Flour heavy; red Western Wheat, 8s. 4d. The receipts of Wheat for the past ten days have been 50,000 quarters, of which 45,000 quarters were American.

PARIS, Nov. 19.—The Bourse opened quiet; Rentes, 71f. 70c.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, Nov. 19, 1869.

The suspension of business yesterday has augmented the ranks of borrowers to-day, and the usual haunts of indigent men are pretty lively with the "mendicants," for such they are, seeking the almighty dollar. The anomaly of 6 per cent. on "call loans" and the minimum of 12 per cent. on "time" is the most conspicuous feature of the market, and it shows conclusively that there is something "rotten in Denmark," and that our banking system should be thoroughly overhauled. When money can be had *instanter* by corrupt or reckless speculators at six per cent., and business interests are mulcted in twice or thrice the amount for the same, it is high time that the entire system should be wiped out or subjected to a palingenesis which shall prevent its odious form from future recognition. Business men, it is satisfactory to know, have the remedy in their own hands, and if they do not use it to protect themselves, they deserve to be "shaved." If is not the brokers nor speculators that sustain the banks or make the wealth upon which these corporations grow fat, and those who may have made themselves conspicuous for their extreme selfishness should be kindly remembered when the positions shall be relatively reversed.

Gold is extremely quiet, and the tendency of the market is decidedly downwards. The sales opened at 126¾, and closed at noon weak at 126⅝.

In Governments there is absolutely nothing doing, and for some reason or other we have no New York quotations up to noon.

There was a moderate business effected in stocks this morning, without, however, any violent fluctuations in prices. State loans were without change. City 6s were steady, with sales of new at 101⅜; 95 was bid for the old issues.

Reading Railroad was without material change, selling at 48⅛ reg., and 48⅜, b. o.; Pennsylvania Railroad sold to a limited extent at 53½@53⅝; and Lehigh Valley Railroad at 53⅜. 42 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 34⅜ for Catawissa preferred; 28¾ for Philadelphia and Erie, and 70¾ for Norristown.

In Canal shares the only transaction was in Lehigh Navigation at 53⅛ cash. Lehigh Gold Loan changed hands at 96¼. 62 was bid for Morris preferred.

In Coal, Bank, and Passenger Railway shares no sales were reported.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$5000 City 6s, New	101⅛	100 sh Reading R.	48⅜
$200	do.	101⅛	200	do.	48⅜
$900	do.	101⅜	70 sh Penna R.		53⅜
$2500 N Pa 6s	87⅜	123	do.	53⅛
$1000 Sch N 6s, '82	55	100	do.	53⅛
$2000 Le gold 1	96⅛	50	do.	53⅛
300 sh Reading	48·31	376	do.	53⅛
100	do.	2d.	48⅜	3 sh Leh V R	53⅛
400	do.	48·31	25 sh Leh N St.	33⅜
400	do.	48⅝

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	126⅛	11·17 A. M.	126⅛
10·30 "	126¾	11·29 "	126⅛
10·37 "	126⅝	11·30 "	126⅜
10·45 "	126⅜	12·14 P. M.	126⅜

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117⅛@117⅜; 5-20s of 1862, 115⅝@115⅞; do., 1864, 113⅛@113⅜; do., 1865, 113⅛@115⅛; do. 1864, 113⅛@113⅜; do. 1865, 113⅜@113⅝; do. 1865, new, 115¼@115⅝; do. 1867, do. 115⅛@116⅛; do. 1868, do., 115⅜@116; 10-40s, 107⅜@107⅝; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 107⅜@108; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 126⅛@126¾; Silver, 124@125¾.

SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION COAL TRADE for the week ending Thursday, November 18, 1869:—

	Tons.	Cwt.
From Port Carbon	8,379	00
From Pottsville	81	00
From Schuylkill Haven	14,363	13
From Port Clinton	717	00
Total for week	23,540	13
Previously this year	596,589	05
Total	620,129	18
To same time last year	913,316	02

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts show the state of the New York money market yesterday:—

From the Herald.

"To-day being the festival of Thanksgiving was a close holiday in financial quarters. The Custom House, the banks, and the public offices were closed, and business completely suspended. The Stock Exchange and the Gold Board adjourned from Wednesday afternoon to Friday morning.

"It is a noteworthy feature of the times that the history of Wall street has seldom shown so curious a condition of the money market as is there presented just now. We are now, in the middle of November, in the height of what heretofore has been the most active and most stringent season. Taking the nearest illustration, the same season in 1868 money on call was worth all sorts of extravagant rates, while the banks were so impoverished that they exhibited but ten millions above the legal reserve when their liabilities were in the vicinity of two hundred millions of dollars. We have had, of course, a recurrence of these high rates since. In the week or two succeeding the September panic there was even greater aggravation to borrowers; but the reason this time was not the scarcity of funds so much as the fears of lenders, many of whom, rather than risk their money at such a time, kept it unemployed. The panic, however, has gone by, and much of its worst features have been buried in that oblivion to which Wall street soon consigns everything. The time has come around again for active money. The lenders who have been waiting all summer and fall for an eighth and quarter per cent. per day have been grievously disappointed. Six weeks of the active season have gone by and it is impossible to obtain more than the legal rate of interest. The fact is, active money has been discounted. Wall street always discounts events long beforehand. The capitalists who formerly were content to employ their money in various enterprises—building contracts, bonds and mortgages, and the like—have been tempted by the prospect of earning big rates of interest without any trouble or vexation, simply by lending it at a wide margin on collaterals. Hundreds have done this thing, and the consequence is the speculators of Wall street have at their disposal every day millions of idle capital. The lenders still hang on, waiting for something to turn up. It is too late now to draw out their money, and go back to their old work. Winter is at hand, and with it a check to operations. Hence it is that the movements in Wall street towards activity are only spasmodic. One day in a week the 'bears' create a little activity, but there it ends. As money rises in the interest rate there is a shower of it ready to be lent. The banks now hold over twenty-three millions in excess of the legal reserve; the demand from the West, even if the crop movement should take a steady and decided character, cannot but require a limited amount, as the valuation of the crops is generally reduced by the decline in gold; the purchase by the Government of over seventy millions of its bonds has set free some eighty millions of capital invested in them; the South will be less urgent this winter, for the reason that the Southern merchants are beginning to ship direct from Southern ports, while the reduced price of the staple will not require as much money for its movement, not to speak of the fact that the South has already grown quite rich and can handle a large proportion of the crop without our assistance. The indications are, therefore, that the Shylocks will miss their usual pecuniary festival this winter. It is certain that artificial influences only can render the money market stringent. If some of our present abundance of money could be imparted to neighboring money marts it would, in the long run, redound to the benefit and profit of our city, for then there would be more activity in legitimate business. As it is, the money is all concentrated in Wall street, where it is lent on stock and bond collaterals. The merchants feel the disproportionate distribution very keenly. Their paper is subjected to all sorts of high rates, to pay which takes away the profits of legitimate business. The mania to lend money on call will eventually cure itself, when in midwinter the interest rate gravitates to two and three per cent. It would not be surprising if merchants' paper, which now passes with difficulty at twelve, should then be sought for six per cent."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Nov. 19.—The Flour market is quiet but steady at former quotations. There is no inquiry for shipment, and only a few hundred barrels were taken by the home consumers, in lots, at $5@5·25 for superfine; $5 37½@5·62½ for extras; $5·50@6·25 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; $5·75@6·25 for Pennsylvania do. do.; $6@6·75 for Ohio and Indiana do. do., and $7@7·50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $6 per barrel.

The Wheat market presents no new feature, the demand being confined to the wants of the local millers. Sales of red at $1·35@1·38, and white at $1·40@1·50. Rye ranges from $1·04 to 1·05 per bushel for Western. Corn is scarce and firmly held. Sales of yellow at $1·07@1·10; 600

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE DRAWBACK FRAUDS.

From the N. Y. World.

It seems to us that the prominence given to such of the developments in what are called the drawback frauds as are really *new* is quite disproportioned to the intrinsic public importance of such developments. There has been an attempt to throw a sensational flavor over the recent discoveries by elaborate descriptions of the formalities necessary to obtain money from the Government, as allowance or drawback on articles on which an internal tax has been paid, when the articles are subsequently exported to a foreign country, and not consumed within the limits of the United States. The whole subject is clearly treated in the section of the Internal Revenue law of July 1, 1862, which permits payment of money out of the Treasury Department for such purposes. To one who reads or has read this law, there is no need of any amplication. It is in these words:—

"And be it further enacted, That from and after the date on which this act takes effect, there shall be an allowance or drawback on all articles on which any internal duty or tax shall have been paid * * * equal in amount to the duty or tax paid thereon, and no more, when exported; the evidence that any such duty or tax has been paid to be furnished to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue by such person or persons as shall claim the allowance or drawback, and the amount to be ascertained under such regulations as shall from time to time be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the same shall be paid, by the warrant of the Secretary of the Treasury on the Treasurer of the United States, out of any money arising from internal duties not otherwise appropriated."

It will be seen that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is made by the law the responsible officer in the execution of this section. On his decision the Secretary of the Treasury is required to draw the warrant. When, many months ago, the character of the frauds was discovered by information given, as was said, to the District Attorney of the United States in Brooklyn, and prosecutions against the parties implicated were thereupon commenced, the public was fully informed as to the regulations prescribed by Commissioner Rollins, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and also the *machinery* by which money was illegally obtained. It was thoroughly understood then that, in order to obtain money as and for drawbacks, the Government must be satisfied first, that on specific merchandise a certain amount of money had been paid to the Internal Revenue official as a tax; secondly, that the identical merchandise, in the condition in which it was when the tax was paid, had been exported to a foreign country and actually landed therein. Upon proof on these two points, Congress had authorized the Executive to return the money to the person paying the tax. It was then understood by the public, and we assume by Government officials also, that inasmuch as the merchandise, if regularly exported, must have gone through a custom-house of the United States and been made to appear in the manifest of the ship or vessel transporting the same, the collector of the port of exportation would be the proper person to prove the fact of exportation, as the Treasury regulation said he should be. When, therefore, many months ago, District Attorney Tracy examined into these frauds, he must have come to a perception of the fact that, if a custom-house officer had certified to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that on the proper manifests it appeared that certain merchandise had been exported on a certain date and by a certain vessel, and the truth was that the manifest of the vessel referred to contained no such record, or that there was no manifest on file of any such vessel, then there must be something wrong about the Custom House official who had made such certificate. It appears now, by the evidence before Commissioner Osborn, that the initials of Chief Clerk Blatchford, then a chief clerk in the Custom House and promoted by Collector Grinnell to be a deputy collector, were on all or a great part of the fraudulent certificates; that the deputy collector gave his signature to the certificate as a matter of course, relying upon the fidelity of his chief clerk, who represented that he had made the needed examination and found the facts as he stated them to be. Now, if this be so, did the officers of the Government, including Mr. Tracy, stop at this point which implicated Mr. Blatchford? Did they make inquiry as to whether his initials were forged? Did any person at that time require him to report how it happened that he had given his initials to statements in regard to the contents of manifests which he said were on the file of the Custom House, which, upon examination, turned out to be utterly false? If this was not done while the matters were under examination by Government officials, many months ago, it is important for the public to be informed of the reason. We do nat fail to remember that District Attorney Pierrepont, who, so far as it appears, up to that time had no personal or official knowledge of these drawback transactions, was told by one Korn, a person already implicated, of the alleged complicity of Mr. Blatchford. That is all well enough, so far as concerns District Attorney Pierrepont, and the public have reason to commend that officer for the fidelity with which he seems to have followed up the matter after it came to his attention, although we do not quite understand why it took the Treasury Department *six weeks* after Korn gave the information to satisfy itself whether Deputy Collector Blatchford was or was not a conspirator with the parties already implicated by District Attorney Tracy.

In a word, the only *new* development in these drawback frauds, beyond what was disclosed many months ago to the public by the District Court in Brooklyn, seems to be the imputed guilt of Mr. Blatchford. Here again there is something quite inexplicable in the conduct of Secretary Boutwell, who permits Mr. Blatchford, so far as the public is aware, to still retain the commission of deputy collector of the customs revenue. It is useless for the Treasury Department to pretend that there can be any such mystery as requires so long time to ascertain whether or not Mr. Blatchford is guilty. Six weeks have elapsed since their attention was brought to that officer by Korn. If Blatchford is not guilty, then some of the action of District Attorney Pierrepont in the pending trial is very severe towards him. If, on the contrary, Mr. Blatchford be guilty, it is very unjust *to the public* that the former be permitted to retain so responsible an office. An example should at once be made of him by conspicuous expulsion.

THE REIGN OF THE TITE-BARNACLES.

From the N. Y. Times.

It is hard work to break down any system which politicians have found handy for purposes of corruption. We have not only to fight against the corrupters, but the corrupted, and the still more numerous class which is quite willing to be corrupted if any one will make it worth their while. But if the public can once be brought to a proper appreciation of the evils produced by a vicious institution, they may be relied upon to sweep it out of the way. We have long endeavored to secure a reform of the Judiciary in this State; and to superficial observers it might have seemed that our labor was lost. But the very heavy vote—it may turn out to be a majority—for the Judiciary article recently submitted to the people, shows that the public mind is always open to the reception of truth. For this reason we gladly welcome any new effort to arouse the whole country to the importance of remodelling the civil service. We may have to toil on for some time yet, but "constant dropping wears away a stone," and we shall certainly win in the end. It is impossible that people can go on reading Mr. Jenckes' statements and arguments, or articles like those of Mr. Adams in the *North American Review*, and of Mr. Parton in the new number of the *Atlantic Monthly*, or the essay of Mr. G. W. Curtis at the Social Science Congress, without being stirred to rid the country of one of the greatest scandals associated with it, at home or abroad.

The civil service is a dishonest blunder from beginning to end. When we have a good man in any post we very rarely allow him to remain there long. We either transfer him to some appointment for which he is not fitted, and in which his special abilities are utterly thrown away, or we get rid of him altogether, and put a worthless, incompetent, unprincipled office-seeker in his place. People go to members of Congress and demand appointments as a matter of right. The same plan is sometimes tried in England. A voter goes to a member of Parliament and says:—"I was on your committee at the last election, and, as you know, I had a good deal to do with your success. Now I want to get my son into a Government office." But the member cannot help such a man if he would. The Prime Minister himself could not put any one into a public office, although he might give him an appointment outside of it. All he can say to the applicant is:—"If your son possesses the qualifications exacted by the particular office you wish him to enter, he will be able to pass the competitive examination, and that is the only door open to you, me, or anybody else." The son of a lord must pass just the same examination as the son of a shoemaker. People who wish their children to enter the civil service have them trained at school especially for it, and if afterward they fail to pass the examination, they know that it is necessary to find some other occupation for them. Back-stairs influence will do no good whatever. But in this country the member of Congress badgers the head of a department until he gets places for as many of his friends as he is anxious to oblige.

Of course we lose all the good men and get all the bad by this process. You cannot induce first-class men to go begging round among members of Congress for an appointment. The persons who are ready for that kind of work are the very ones whom the Government ought not to employ at any price. The Government, to begin with, does not pay enough to compensate able men who have no private means for devoting the whole of their time to the service of the country. The late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court gave up a lucrative practice at the Maryland Bar in order to accept the post offered him by the Government. His habits were moderate, but he died in a destitute condition. "When I was in Washington last winter," says Mr. Parton, "the daughters of the late Chief Justice were earning a scanty, precarious livelihood by copying documents in one of the public offices at eight cents per hundred words." Another member of the Supreme Court was last winter paying the whole of his salary for the board of himself and his wife. It took all the ex-Attorney-General's salary to pay his rent. We all know what happens when men of an inferior type are placed in this predicament. They eke out their salaries by taking bribes, by plundering the public, by defrauding the Government—and they persuade themselves that they are justified in so doing because the Government is trying to cheat them by taking their time without paying for it.

The perpetual scramble for place is demoralizing the public mind, and impeding the business of Government in every direction. It is all very well to recommend people to go out to the wilderness and work. Why should they toil for bread when by scheming and intriguing they may obtain an "office?" Of course a large proportion must fail. But they never give up hope. They would rather dog the heels of a member of Congress, or haunt the precincts of the White House, for a year together, than do a day's hard labor. Once let it be understood that a proof of competency will be required from every man before he can obtain office, and all this dirty work will come to an end—at least so far as the civil service is concerned. For this reason we recommend, as we have done before, the institution of a system of competitive examinations. What can be fairer? The best man will win in the larger number of cases. A higher standard of honor would prevail in the new service, and that alone would go far towards extinguishing corruption. In England the plan has answered to perfection, and it has been extended to India with the very best results. Once, valuable appointments in the Indian civil service were in the gift of a few families. Now the poorest boy in Great Britain is eligible to compete for them—and what is more, the poorest boys often get them. It is not an untried experiment which we urge upon the public attention. It has produced an efficient civil service in every country where it has been adopted. Why should we hesitate to ascertain the qualifications of our public servants before engaging them, and afterwards to remunerate them at a fair rate? It is the only way of getting the work of the nation well and honestly done.

INTERNATIONAL RACES—MORE CHALLENGES FROM MR. ASHBURY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

A letter has been written by Mr. Ashbury, the owner of the English yacht Cambria, challenging Mr. James Gordon Bennett, Jr., to a series of yacht races. The challenges are as follows:—

"Race No. 1.—A race in the first week of March, 1870, from Ryde round the Isle of Wight, Royal Thames Yacht Club measurement and time allowance; no restriction as to number of hands, canvas, or friends; to start from our anchors all canvas down.

"Race No. 2.—A race from Ryde round Cherbourg Breakwater and back, Royal Thames Yacht Club measurement and time allowance; no restriction as to number of hands, canvas, or friends; to start from our anchors with foresail and mainsail set.

"Race No. 3.—About the 7th to the 10th of March, a race from Cowes to New York; a flying start, and no questions as to tonnage, time allowances, or restrictions of any description.

"Races Nos. 4 and 5.—Two races in New York waters, over the usual course of the New York Yacht Club, and in accordance with their mode of measurement, time allowances, or other usual conditions."

Mr. Ashbury's challenges promise to become famous in the annals of aquatic sport. Hitherto, so far as they are known on this side the Atlantic, they have been conspicuous by their barrenness in results. Whether this has been due to the apathy or timidity of yachtmen generally or to some unfortunate peculiarity in the challenges themselves, the persons most interested are best fitted to decide; but when a man issues a regular gamut of aquatic defiance and never finally comes to the trying of even a single point among all those he proposes to settle, it must seem to the general public either that his points are trivial or that the universal voice of the yachting world is against the fairness of his terms. In the former challenges from this gentleman, of which our readers have heard a great deal, he proposed to contest the possession of the cup won by the America, and also in an ocean race the relative merits of the English and American models for yachts. Neither point is trivial. But the cup is held on certain conditions, and when these are complied with its holders have no option—they must make a race. The failure to race, therefore, could not be their fault. No race was made for the cup simply because Mr. Ashbury did not see fit to comply with the plain necessary conditions. In the proposed ocean trial Mr. Ashbury coupled his challenge with conditions that made a race impossible, and insisted on those conditions, so that he resolutely prevented the race he seemed to desire.

His present challenges have the same impractical character. He knows by positive declarations frequently printed that the owner of the Dauntless will not make any but an ocean race in any case where the build and model of the vessels are such as to give the contest an international character; that he will not expose such a contest to the accidents of eddies, currents, and pilotage, but will only wage it on the sea, where the chances are far more likely to be even and where it is possible to get a fair result of sailing power, endurance, and of seaworthiness in every aspect. Although this has been distinctly stated to him, Mr. Ashbury still issues his cartel with a proposal for a race sandwiched between two or three little impossibilities. Why? Is it because he knows that it will not be accepted?

Mr. Ashbury may not be quite satisfied with the position he was left in by his failure to make any race with all his former challenges, and he may desire now to improve that position. He at first issued several challenges, so separate in their character and intention that different parties were at liberty to take him up on different points. The owner of the Dauntless accepted one of these, and Mr. Ashbury avoided this acceptance on the point of relative size, though he now says:—"I am willing to set aside all technical questions of mode of measurement as regards the principal race, and accept as the American champion your vessel the Dauntless in lieu of one of the Cambria's size, as required by me in my formal challenge to all America in 1868." He thus relinquishes the point on which he formerly refused to race; but he issues his series of challenges in a new relation, so that who takes one must take all, or refusing certain ones must seem to refuse the rest. To such a challenge Mr. Bennett has given the most proper reply in simply reiterating his readiness to make the only race he ever proposed to enter.

WHAT THE FREE-TRADERS PROPOSE.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The *Evening Post* insists that the free-traders have been misrepresented as hostile to *all* duties on imports, whereas they are opposed only to such as have protection for their object. But let us quote the *Post's* exact words:—

"We have not heard of a single American free-trader who demands, or desires, or expects to secure, at present, absolute freedom of commerce from restrictions. On the contrary, the free-traders, in their leagues, in the journals which support their cause, in their speeches, addresses, and resolutions, which have been made and adopted in crowded meetings all over the country, declare, without a single exception, in favor of a tariff—a tariff for revenue. They acknowledge everywhere the necessity of raising a large revenue; and they consent that trade shall be taxed to help in accomplishing this, and taxed by a tariff.

"What the free-traders demand is not, as the *Times* says, and as the enemies of free-trade sometimes assert, absolute free-trade, but a tariff laid for revenue purposes only; a scheme of duties on imports so arranged that the Government shall obtain the revenue it needs by duties on the smallest possible number of articles, and by duties so arranged as to interfere as little as may be with our industries, most of which are dependent for their success, to a large extent, on cheap materials of foreign production.

"The free-traders want now a reform of the revenue system; we are revenue reformers. When, by-and-by, the debt is paid, we shall no doubt demand the abolition of custom houses; and, in the meantime, if any man can contrive a practical and simple system of direct taxation for this country, we free-traders will welcome that, and urge the people to substitute it for the present or any other system of indirect taxation."

It is the indisputable right of every party or sect to set forth its own dogmas—to define its own position. It has a right to be glaringly inconsistent, so long as it remains honest. Yet, when Professor Perry was asked, at the close of one of his free-trade addresses in our city, "How would you support the Government and pay its debt?" we understood him to answer, By a tax on incomes solely. However, let us take the *Post's* authority as that of an elder if not a better soldier, and consider where it places the free-traders.

We have always understood them as contending, in opposition to us, that a duty or impost on an imported article necessarily raises the price to our consumers, not merely of that article, but of any domestic product that comes in competition therewith. They generally assume the truth of this proposition as self-evident. And they hold this increase of price to be a wrong to the consumer and a detriment to the community.

Now let us take the article of iron for illustration, and suppose a duty is levied on imported iron (for revenue solely) of twenty per cent. Suppose that, under said duty, we import twenty thousand tons of iron per annum, and make at home eighty thousand. Call it all worth $50 per ton, enhanced by this duty to $60 per ton. The duty (according to free trade assumptions) takes ten millions of dollars out of the pockets of the consumers of iron, gives $8,000,000 of it arbitrarily to the American iron masters, and puts the odd $2,000,000 into the Treasury! Is that what you call political economy?

Our view is radically different from this. We believe our people are supplied with iron cheaper because of the duty on its importation—that, though they may pay more *dollars*, they get their iron for less *labor*, because they pay for it really in fruits, vegetables, fuel, fodder, etc., which they could not sell to Europe, and which would not bring them nearly so much if our iron were made there. All this the free-traders scoff at; but the point is not the soundness of our doctrines, but the consistency of their professions with their assumptions. On what ground do they deem it wise or well to tax the consumers of iron ten millions of dollars in order to put two millions into the Treasury? Who will say?

Old women sometimes say of a young one that, if not married, she *ought* to be. If we believed in free trade *at all*, we should be opposed to *all* duties on imports, no matter whether levied for revenue or protection.

THE INDECENCIES OF POLITICS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

We value highly a vigorous opposition. In a free country the best administration is improved, the worst is made more tolerable, by pungent, fearless, unsparing criticism. A good ruler or minister will sometimes err; and a stern, watchful, merciless antagonism, whether it address the public originally through a parliamentary forum or directly through editorial animadversion, will often enable and encourage it to retrace its false steps before they become irreversible. As a general rule, falsehoods and groundless calumnies injure their authors more than their subjects; since the public, having detected an assailant in one wanton slander, are slow to give credit to his subsequent accusations. Hence, we contemplate with patience and philosophy a journalistic effort to damage an administration by the clumsy, coarse expedient of throwing infinite mud, in the expectation that some portion of it can hardly fail to stick, or at least to stain.

The *World* evidently believes that it commends itself to its own party by the extraordinary grossness and persistency of its imputations on the President of the United States. Perhaps it does. We are no judges of the rankness of that party's appetite for abuse; but, judging from what it has swallowed without protest, of sneer, and jibe, and scoff, and scurrility, aimed at the dead Lincoln, it cannot be fastidious—much less squeamish—with regard to the living Grant. Yet it does seem to us that the *World* overdoes its work in uttering column after column of such invective as the following:—

"THE CUSTOM HOUSE FRAUDS.—We do not propose to derogate in the least from the special dishonesty of the persons especially implicated by the disclosures of the Custom House frauds. Neither do we wish to avert the blame which the present administration has justly incurred for the scandalous recklessness with which it has appointed incompetent persons to office. But behind all this is the fact that the tariff under which these swindles have been brought to light, and under which far greater swindles have doubtless been perpetrated with impunity, is one which offers every facility to unscrupulous placemen to aggrandize themselves."

I. "The present administration" has appointed to office none of the persons implicated in the Custom House frauds here and elsewhere which its agents have detected. On the contrary, it had removed some of them prior to such discovery, and superseded the rest directly afterward. It is exactly as responsible for those frauds as the Sheriff is for the crimes of the felon whom he has arrested and holds in custody.

II. "The tariff under which these swindles have been brought to light" had nothing to do with most, if any, of them. During the late exhausting civil war, it was found necessary to impose an excise or internal tax on most domestic manufactures. When exported, those manufactures were allowed a drawback or return of this excise, upon due proof that they had paid it, and that the goods thus taxed had been exported. On this state of facts, certain knaves out of office conspired with other knaves *in* office (one here, another at Washington) to swindle our hard-pressed Treasury by means of forged papers. They succeeded. Large sums were obtained from the Treasury by the unofficial contrivers of this fraud, and apportioned, four-fifths among themselves, one-fifth to their official confederates. In all, nearly a million of dollars was thus stolen from the people of the United States.

III. The duties on American manufactures were abolished so soon after the close of the war as they well could be—some three years ago. Of course, the drawback fell with them. This whole system of frauds necessarily fell with the excise and its drawback. No dollar, so far as discovered, has been fraudently drawn from the Treasury by an appointee of General Grant, nor under his administration. No appointee of General Grant is even suspected of conniving at these iniquities. The frauds occurred under the regime of Andrew Johnson, Henry A. Smythe & Co., long enough before General Grant's election. All that those now in power have done is to detect the villainies and bring a part of their perpetrators to the bar of justice. Can that have provoked the savage malignity of the *World?*

BRANDY.

CALISTOGA COGNAC.
This pure BRANDY is now offered to the trade and consumers in quantities to suit the demand. It is highly recommended for its strict purity and delicacy of flavor, being manufactured from the product of selected grapes and thoroughly refined. The trade and the public are invited to inspect it.
S. BRANNAN & CO.,
11 17 6t Sole Agents, No. 66 BROAD Street, N. Y.

WINES.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Uie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets,
Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p5

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by
CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
5 28 2p5 Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, Jr., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 2 25

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 2 CORTLTES SLIP, New York.
No. 13 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 46 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the lowest notice. 1 25

FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE HOME INVESTMENT.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Wilmington and Reading Railroad,
BEARING INTEREST
At SEVEN PER CENT. in Currency,
PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER, FREE OF STATE AND UNITED STATES TAXES.
This road runs through a thickly populated and rich agricultural and manufacturing district
For the present, we are offering a limited amount the above Bonds at
85 CENTS AND INTEREST.
The connection of this road with the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads insures it a large and remunerative trade. We recommend the bonds as the cheapest first-class investment in the market.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,
No. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
9 4 t12 3l PHILADELPHIA.

UNITED STATES BONDS
BOUGHT, SOLD, AND EXCHANGED ON MOST LIBERAL TERMS.
GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD AT MARKET RATES. COUPONS CASHED.
PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION ONLY.
COLLECTIONS
MADE ON ALL ACCESSIBLE POINTS.
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street,
6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in
Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,
AT CLOSEST MARKET RATES,
N.W. Corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.
Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 6 5 t12 3l

ELLIOTT & DUNN,
BANKERS,
NO. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, BILLS, Etc.
Receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT, allowing interest.
Execute orders for Stocks in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Baltimore. 4 26

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,
NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,
NO. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. [12 2

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS,
PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK.
DEALERS IN UNITED STATES BONDS, and MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGE,
Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms.
ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
C. J. HAMBRO & SON, London.
B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., Frankfort.
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris.
And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe.
1 2 tf

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,
No. 50 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
NOVEMBER COUPONS
AND
CITY WARRANTS
10 5 3m BOUGHT AND SOLD.

CITY WARRANTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
NO. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA

FINANCIAL.

A Seven Per Cent. Gold Loan
$6,500,000.
THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY, now in successful operation from Kansas City to Sheridan, proposes to build an extension to Denver, Colorado. The Government has granted Three Millions of Acres of the finest lands in Kansas and Colorado, which are mortgaged for the security of a loan of
$6,500,000.
This loan is secured in the most effectual manner. It represents a road in profitable operation, and will open the trade of the Rocky Mounta'n country and connect it with the great markets of the East. It is considered to be one of the best loans in the market.
EVEN BETTER IN SOME RESPECTS THAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
The loan has thirty years to run, principal and interest payable in gold, semi-annually, seven per cent.
The coupons will be payable semi-annually in either Frankfort, London, or New York, and will be free from Government taxation. The bonds for the present are sold in currency at 95, with accrued interest.
Circulars, maps, and pamphlets sent on application.
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK.
M. K. JESUP & CO.,
No. 19 PINE STREET, NEW YORK.
We are authorized to sell the bonds in Philadelphia, offer them as a reliable investment to our friends.
TOWNSEND WHELEN & CO.,
No. 309 WALNUT Street,
10 27mwf 1m PHILADELPHIA

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street.
PHILADELPHIA,
Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.
We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 10 1 3m

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
Stock and Exchange Brokers,
NO. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.
STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city 1 26

CARPETINGS, ETC.

NEW CARPETINGS.
M'CALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
Importers and Retailers of
CARPETINGS
Of every description.
FALL IMPORTATIONS.
NEW DESIGNS IN MOQUETTE,
CROSSLEY'S VELVETS, 6-4 WIDE,
In original and exclusive patterns.
1000 PIECES BRUSSELS,
Of the best English manufacture, of new and novel styles, many of them designed expressly for us.
1000 PIECES CROSSLEY TAPESTRIES,
All the newest styles.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN OIL CLOTHS.
McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN'S
CARPETING AND OIL CLOTH WAREHOUSE,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
9 8 wfm3m Opposite Independence Hall.

NEW CARPETS.
AXMINSTERS,
WILTONS,
VELVETS,
BRUSSELS,
3-PLYS AND INGRAINS,
Venetians, Druggets, Oil Cloths, Etc.
LEEDOM & SHAW,
No. 910 ARCH STREET,
9 23 3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

THE FOUNT OF FASHION.
GENTS' FURNISHING STORE.
MRS. MINNIE CUMMINGS has opened the above-named place, at No. 119 South EIGHTH Street, where gentlemen can find everything in their line.
The best fitting SHIRTS in the city, ready-made or made to order.
Purchasers of twelve articles receive the thirteenth as a Gift.
UMBRELLAS TO HIRE for 25 cents.
Handkerchiefs hemmed free of charge.
Polite Salesladies in attendance.
A call is respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.
9 3 MINNIE CUMMINGS.

IMPORTANT.
GENTLEMEN WILL FIND AT
T. L. Jacobs & Co.'s,
No. 1226 CHESNUT Street,
a large and well-selected stock of red and white Shaker Flannel, Merino, and Canton Flannel Undershirts and Drawers, British super-stout Half Hose, Fine Dress Shirts for men and boys, Collars, Ties, Cravats, and Bows, and a general and complete assortment of Furnishing Goods of superior quality, at the lowest rates. Every article warranted to be as represented, and straightforward, fair dealing carefully adhered to. 11 17 2m

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
11 2 WINCHESTER & CO., No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

FINE DRESS SHIRTS
AND
GENTS' NOVELTIES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
No. 814 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.
5 27 rp Four doors below Continental Hotel.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The residence of Mr. Charles J. Gibbons, No. 1419 Howard street, was entered on Wednesday afternoon, and robbed of articles of jewelry and other valuables. Policeman Boyle, of the Tenth District, arrested a young man named B. B. Wharton, on suspicion of having been concerned in the theft, and through him, it is alleged, some of the stolen property was recovered. The residence of Mr. Horace T. Potts was entered yesterday morning, between 10 and 11 o'clock, and robbed of jewelry, wearing apparel, and silver-plated wear. The thief entered through a cellar window, the family being at church at the time. A thief entered the cabin of the schooner Flora Temple yesterday, while the vessel was lying at Camden, and robed it of three watches and other valuables.

—Yesterday morning, Wm. Collagan, 25 years old, was found dead on Tweifth street, below Filbert, lying against a door step. A quantity of blood being discovered about him, a report was circulated that he had been murdered. An investigation by the Coroner disclosed the fact that death had resulted from the bursting of a varicose vein in the leg, and a verdict to that effect was rendered.

—On Sunday morning last George Johnson, colored, was arrested while on his way from Holmesburg with a bag of chickens and ducks, freshly killed. He had a hearing before Alderman Kerr, but no claimant appeared for the fowls. On Wednesday Chief Kelley sent a portion to the widow of Peter Vereheller, who was killed by three sailors on South Front street, and the widow of Policeman O'Brien, for their Thanksgiving dinner.

—Yesterday morning, about 2 o'clock, a fire broke out in the confectionery store of Leopold Herpell, No. 208 Arch street. The fire is supposed to have originated from a stove. The loss is about $500. George S. Killman, of the Insurance Patrol, rescued a woman and child from the second story.

—Yesterday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, Samuel Dorman, aged 5 years, was run over by car No. 15 of the Girard Avenue Passenger Railway Company, at Charlotte and Girard avenue, and seriously injured. He was removed to his home, No. 1115 Charlotte street. The driver was taken in custody.

Domestic Affairs.

—St. Joseph's Convent, at Toronto, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday night.

—The Truckee Railroad, California, is completed to Virginia.

—One million and eighty-two thousand fish is the season's catch of cod in the North Pacific.

—Nathaniel E. Chase has been nominated for Mayor of Boston by the Labor Reform party.

—Two men were killed in a New Orleans candy factory by the accidental explosion of torpedoes.

—Three sailors, belonging to the United States steamer Lincoln, were drowned at St. Paul, Iceland, by the upsetting of a boat.

—No official report has been received by the New Dominion Government from Governor McDougall relative to the Winnipeg troubles.

—Mr. Ursin Seringul, a well-known Louisiana planter, was shot dead on his plantation in St. Charles parish, on Wednesday, by a negro.

—Six vessels were driven ashore on the Canadian side of Lake Ontario during a violent gale which prevailed during Wednesday and yesterday.

—Permission has been given by the King of the Netherlands to William Cornell Jewett for the landing in Holland of an ocean cable from New York.

—A portion of the Central Railroad track, on the Niagara Falls branch, was torn up by the gale which visited the Canadian frontier on Wednesday night.

—The United States ship Cyane had a narrow escape from shipwreck, by running on an island in the North Pacific, not laid down in the Government chart.

—A collision occurred on the Canadian Grand Trunk Railroad, near Kingston, yesterday morning. The engineer and driver of one of the trains were killed.

—Canada has not threatened retaliatory measures if the present restriction of commercial intercourse is continued by the United States. Let us be thankful.

—According to late advices, everything in Alaska is as pleasant as could be expected. The military are well, the Indians peaceable, the weather mild, and the fisheries prosperous.

—A prisoner confined in the Hampton Jail, Va., set fire to the building on Wednesday night, thinking thereby to liberate himself, but instead nearly got burned to death.

—A train was blown from the Harlem (N. Y.) Railroad track on Wednesday morning during a violent gale, a boy killed, several passengers injured, and the mails destroyed by the fire that ensued.

—The President and his family attended Thanksgiving services in the Metropolitan Methodist Church, Washington, yesterday. In the evening he entertained the former members of his staff and their wives.

—A petition, influentially signed, is on its way from Victoria to President Grant, praying the annexation of British Columbia to the United States. Queen Victoria will receive a petition of similar import. The Columbians feel keenly their insulation and helplessness.

—It appears that the switchman on duty at the scene of the recent catastrophe on the Western Pacific Railroad was unable to read or write; that he could not therefore tell from the time-tables when trains were due; and that he did not even know which train had the right to the track.

—The reunion of the Army of Tennessee commenced at Louisville.

—An industrial exhibition is to be held at Cordova, in the Argentine Republic, on the 15th of October, 1870.

—Trouble with the Indians is anticipated in lower Arkansas. Two regiments, General Hazen thinks, will be necessary to preserve order.

—St. Louis sends to points south of Cairo double the quantity of produce forwarded before the war, and ten times as many manufactured goods.

—Two persons have instituted a suit in Louisville against the members of a vigilance committee, claiming $60,000 damages for ill-treatment at their hands.

—Benjamin Teachout, convicted of the murder of his wife in Wyoming county, New York, has been sentenced at Buffalo to be hanged on the 24th of December.

—The Governor of North Carolina, in his message, states the total bonded debt as $34,095,045. The Treasurer, he said, had been unable to meet the interest on the old bonds, amounting to $29,815,045, and it would have to be funded.

Foreign Affairs.

—A protest has been entered by the Republican committee against sending the Republican prisoners to Cuba.

—By way of Lisbon we have news of a furious storm at the mouth of La Plata, in which eighteen vessels were lost.

—That there may be no division in the French Liberal party, Ledru Rollin has withdrawn from his candidature for the Corps Legislatif.

—The revolt in Michoacan has been quelled.

—Valmaseda is dividing his salary among the poor of Santiago.

—Four more Cuban plantations have been burned by the revolutionists.

—The English Consul at Trinidad is charged with conniving at the sale of a vessel's cargo, unknown to her consignees.

—A Cuban Commissioner is in Caraccas, asking the Venezuelan Government to extend belligerent rights to the Cubans, and to allow recruiting in their dominion.

—A proclamation, announcing the killing of two hundred and eighty insurgents, extending clemency to such as may surrender, but threatening chastisement to those captured, has been issued by the civil government of Santiago.

—Czar Alexander will meet Napoleon some time this winter.

—The Spanish Republican prisoners are not to be exiled to Cuba.

—Henri Rochefort will not fight the editor of *Le Pays*. He has explained.

—Emile Olivier, it is again said, will be called to a position in the French Cabinet.

—A Fenian demonstration took place in Waterford, Ireland, on Wednesday night.

—Napoleon received at Compeigne yesterday. His manner towards our Minister was especially cordial

—The passage of the Suez Canal by the Empress Eugenie and her escort has been commenced. The fleet anchored at Ismailia.

—Lopez has transferred his headquarters to San Joaquin. It is said that he has put to death his mother and brother for conspiring against his life. The allies had made a movement.

Shocking Murder in Huntingdon, Pa.—A Farmer, His Wife, and Son all Butchered.

HUNTINGDON, Nov. 18.—This unusually quiet neighborhood has been startled from its propriety by one of the most cruel and brutal murders in the annals of crime. The crime was perpetrated near Pleasant Grove, about seven miles from this place.

The victims were a farmer named John Perghtal, his wife Sarah, and his son Scott Gardner, the latter a boy of about ten or twelve years of age. The deceased were universally known and respected by all in the neighborhood, and none but will individually feel their loss greatly.

Between six and seven o'clock last evening the victims were quietly seated at the table enjoying their evening meal after a hard day's work on the farm. All unconscious were they of the impending fate hanging over them. Thinking of nothing but the work of the morrow, and quietly chatting together, they were progressing with their meal when Perghtal and his son were shot through the head and instantly killed. Mrs. Perghtal was also shot, but not fatally, and the villains—for there were two of them—sprang for a hatchet which appeared to be lying conveniently close at hand, and with that despatched the wounded woman.

After perpetrating their bloody deed the villains proceeded leisurely to ransack the house from top to bottom, securing all the money in the house, amounting to several thousand dollars, which was in coins and greenbacks.

Securing all the booty they could beside the money, they deliberately set to work to cover up their traces. Placing the bodies side by side, they piled on top of them all the old clothes and bedding which they could conveniently lay their hands on. Striking a match, one of the villains then set fire to the whole. But, fearful that they would be discovered by some neighbor, who might by accident visit the house to see the Perghtals, they made a speedy exit and fled from the neighborhood. In their haste, the fire was but imperfectly lit. Instead of blazing up and destroying everything, as they had fondly hoped, so as to create the impression in the neighborhood that the Perghtals had been burned up in their dwelling by an accidental fire, it smouldered on and on until some persons passing by were attracted by the light and large volumes of smoke which were issuing from the house, and ventured in and discovered the true state of affairs on investigation.

As all bad news does, this flew on the wings of the wind, and soon for miles around every one was acquainted with the fearful deed of blood which had been perpetrated in our very midst, and which, but for the timely discovery of the flames and smoke, might never have been discovered. The community was startled, and knew not what to make of it. Many who had, and many more who had not known the victims, flocked from all quarters to the farm-house to see the murdered family. Old and young gave vent to their feelings of sorrow for the three victims who had thus been cut off untimely in their career by the hands of assassins.

Rumor was quickly at work, and many were the surmises as to the cause of the deed, and who had committed it, but suspicion at once rested upon two sinister-looking men who had been seen lurking in the neighborhood during the day. As soon as this suspicion gained ground a messenger was hurriedly despatched to the depot, and by dint of inquiry, soon ascertained that two persons answering the description which he gave had taken the night train West. He then telegraphed to Altoona to intercept the parties on the train, if they had gone that far.

Not long after the train arrived at Altoona he was gratified by the reception of a telegram announcing that his request had been complied with, and the parties placed under arrest. At noon to-day they were brought to this place where they were recognized by a number of persons as the men who had been lurking about the premises of the murdered family. On the persons of the prisoners was found two hundred and seventy dollars, part in gold and part in greenbacks.

The balance of the money is supposed to be concealed in the neighborhood of the murder, where, it is thought, they intended to return for it after the excitement attendant on the deed had blown over. The men are Germans. Their names are Oliver Badenburg and Gottleib Bohrer, *alias* Charles Moore. The latter was convicted here three years ago for larceny, and served his time in the penitentiary. Badenberg has made a partial confession, but without this the evidence is sufficiently strong to convict them.

City Councils.

On Wednesday afternoon these bodies held their regular stated meeting.

In the Select Branch a resolution providing for a joint special committee to confer with the officers of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, in regard to the reason why no dividends have been paid to the city, was agreed to. An exciting discussion was indulged in on the propriety of concurring in a resolution from the Common Branch, to ascertain the names of the stockholders in companies who have leases on the Girard estate. A motion to indefinitely postpone was lost. The resolution was then concurred in. Mr. Barlow offered a resolution to appoint a joint special committee of three to investigate the charges made by Mr. King in regard to the coal leases of the Girard estate. Mr. McCutcheon offered an amendment to strike out all after the word appoint, and insert, a joint committee of three to make inquiries and report to the Chamber, whether the leases were made for less per ton than could be got for them. Not agreed to. After another exciting debate between Messrs. King, Barlow, and others, the original resolution was agreed to.

In Common Council Mr. Oram, of the Committee on a House of Correction, offered an ordinance authorizing the purchase of a lot of ground in the Twenty-third ward for the purpose of erecting a House of Correction. It is what is known as the "George Clark Farm," and is situated between Holmesburg and Bustleton. It contains 196 acres and 30 perches, and is held at $350 per acre. Of the purchase money, $18,670 is to be paid in cash, and the balance to remain on mortgage, the interest payable semi-annually. Mr. Willits offered a minority report approving of the Pearson Farm, in the Twenty-third ward, which contains 195 acres 8 perches, at $375 per acre; $25,000 to be paid upon delivery of the deeds, and the balance to remain on mortgage at interest. It has a frontage of 1000 feet on the Delaware river, and contains a large quantity of stone suitable for laying the Belgian pavement. Mr. Willits moved to postpone the whole subject for the present. It was stated that the city owns 145 acres of land next to the Clark farm, which was ceded to the city at consolidation. It is known as the Oxford and Lower Dublin Poor House property. Mr. Hetzell moved to recommit the whole subject for examination. Mr. Jenner moved to refer to the Committee on Law. Not agreed to. Mr. Huhn moved to recommit, and that, if the title to the Poor House property be valid, that the committee be instructed to report an ordinance locating the House of Correction there, to report not later than two weeks hence. Agreed to. The President and members of Select Council were announced, and the two chambers went into joint convention, and the following persons were elected Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad:—John Anspach, G. Morrison Coates, and Lewis Elkin; Port Warden, vice John R. Penrose, deceased, Galloway C. Morris.

THANKSGIVING.

Its Observance in this City—The Military Display—The Various Anniversary Meetings.

Yesterday was observed as a day of thanksgiving. All Government and municipal buildings and offices, as well as places of business, were closed from an early hour. The houses of God were opened, and were well attended. The weather overhead was all that could be desired, and the temperature was just such as induced thousands of our citizens in the afternoon to promenade through the principal thoroughfares. The streets were in a slightly muddy state, the consequence of the storm which had prevailed the day previous, but did not deter our military organizations from making one of the finest displays ever witnessed in this city.

The occasion was the annual reunion of many families, and among the features of the day was the thanksgiving dinner. The theatres and various places of amusement were open in the afternoon, and all were largely patronized by both the older and younger portion of the community. The various homes for orphan children came in for their share of the amusements of the day. Anniversaries and celebrations were held at the various beneficial institutions throughout the city. Below will be found the more important observances.

The 1st Division Pennsylvania Militia, Major-General Prevost commanding, assembled for parade on North Broad street. The command was formed facing west, right resting on Master street, and at a few minutes past 3 o'clock wheeled into line. The following organizations participated:—

First City Troop, Captain M. E. Rogers; Keystone Battery, Captain J. V. Creeley; Artillery Corps Washington Greys, Captain W. C. Ward; First Regiment National Guard, Colonel Harmanus Neff; Grey Reserves, Colonel J. W. Latta; Harmony Cornet Band; Fritz Zouaves, Colonel Peter Fritz; Philadelphia Fire Zouaves, Lieutenant-Colonel S. B. Wiley Mitchell; Frankford Zouaves, Captain ——; Seventh ("Ours") Regiment; Philadelphia City Guards, Colonel St. C. A. Mulholland; Brady's Battery, dismounted; Thomas' Regiment Zouave Company; 69th Regiment; and the First Pennsylvania Cavalry.

In the afternoon the Excelsior Regiment (colored), Colonel Coppee, paraded, and attracted considerable attention.

The Church Extension Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church celebrated its fourth anniversary last evening at St. George's M. E. Church, on Fourth street, below New. The annual report was read and speeches were made by Rev. Dr. Fuller, of Atlanta, Rev. T. B. Leman, of Nebraska, and Bishop Simpson.

The second anniversary of the Sunday Schools of the German Reformed churches of this city took place yesterday, and was celebrated by a public meeting, held at National Hall, Market street, near Twelfth. The annual report, read by the President of the Sunday School Association, showed that there were embraced in the different Sunday Schools of this body about 2000 children, and during the year many had identified themselves with the different German Reformed Churches. The reading of the report was followed by the recitation of the Lord's Prayer by the entire audience and the singing of a hymn of thanksgiving. During the afternoon, addresses were made by Rev. M. Gehr, who has lately returned from Europe; Rev. Mr. Dahlman, Rev. J. G. Newber, Rev. Mr. Kloop, and others.

The United and Reformed Presbyterian Churches held a Union Thanksgiving service at 3 o'clock P. M. in the Fifth United Presbyterian Church, Twentieth and Spring Garden streets.

The Tenth and Fourth Baptist Churches held an anniversary meeting in the church at Fifth and Buttonwood streets, at half-past 10 A. M. Rev. Lewis P. Hornberger delivered the sermon.

The First and Second Universalist Churches united their Thanksgiving service at 11 o'clock A. M., in the church Locust street, below Broad.

The First and Third Reformed and the North Presbyterian Churches celebrated the occasion at 11 A. M., in the First Reformed Church, Seventh and Spring Garden streets. Rev. C. Wadsworth, D. D., officiated.

Professor Willard exhibited a collection of stereoscopic views, comprising scriptural, architectural, patriotic, humorous, fancy, fish and animal scenes and statuary, last evening, at the Calvary Baptist Church.

Rev. W. E. C. Wright delivered a Thanksgiving sermon before the members of the Central and Plymouth Congregational Churches, in the chapel Nineteenth and Master streets.

The regular noonday prayer meeting was held at the Young Men's Christian Association rooms, No. 1210 Chesnut street.

The First and the Central Presbyterian Churches united in the church on Coates street, below Fourth, and were addressed by Rev. J. Y. Mitchell.

The congregations of the Presbyterian and Methodist churches of Richmond assembled in the building of the former, at 10 o'clock in the morning. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Messrs. A. M. Jelly and J. V. Meredith.

The St. John's and Hancock M. E. Churches celebrated the occasion in the church Third street, below Beaver, at 10½ A. M.

The day was celebrated at the Home for Little Wanderers, No. 823 Shippen street, by a dinner and appropriate exercises in the afternoon.

The third annual celebration of the Sabbath School connected with the Wharton Street M. E. Church took place in the evening at the church building. The exercises consisted of singing and recitations by the scholars. The school was never in a more flourishing condition than now.

One of the most interesting scenes that transpired yesterday was that witnessed at the Children's Home, situated at Forty-first and Venango streets, in the Twenty-fourth ward.

The members of the Lincoln Institute, numbering 116, marched from the institution, Eleventh street, near Pine, yesterday morning, to the Church of the Epiphany, Fifteenth and Chesnut streets, where, after the usual religious exercises, they were addressed by the Rev. Heber Newton. At the close of his remarks and brief religious services, they were formed in line and marched back to the Home, at which place interesting exercises took place adapted to the occasion, consisting of singing and recitations by the scholars and an address by Charles E. Lex, Esq.

In the afternoon there was a trot at Suffolk Park between Hop and J. J. Bradley. The latter won in three straight heats. Time—2:35, 2:36½, 2:36½.

Horticultural Hall was crowded throughout the day and evening by those who were anxious to view the fair being held there in aid of the Homœopathic Hospital fund. This fair was thrown open to the public on Wednesday evening, and the introductory address was delivered by ex-Governor James Pollock. The entire building is devoted to the purpose of the exhibition. It will remain open for two weeks.

CLOAKS.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!!

Our styles are the newest.
Our materias the most fashionable.
Our workmanship the very best.
Our stock the largest in the city.
OUR PRICES defy competition.

HENRY IVENS,
No. 23 South NINTH Street,
11 6 stuth 2m PHILADELPHIA.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFE STORE,
NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
8 31§ A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada

WANTS.

A LADY, WHO WRITES A LEGIBLE HAND, desires copying.
Address J. E. L.,
11 13 10t EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	6 51	MOON RISES	...
SUN SETS	4 39	HIGH WATER	3 20

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

WILLIAM W. PAUL, H. C. BUTCHER, S. E. STOKES, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATIONS.

J. O. James, George L. Buzby, E. A. Souder, William W. Paul, Thos. L. Gillespie.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Borussia	Hamburg	New York	Oct.	20
Union	Southampton	New York	Nov.	2
Smidt	Bremen	New York	Nov.	4
Caledonia	Glasgow	New York	Nov.	5
Bellona	London	New York	Nov.	6
C. of New York	Liverpool	New York, via Hal.	Nov.	6
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	Nov.	6
Ohio	Southampton	Baltimore	Nov.	6

FOR EUROPE.

Paraguay	New York	London	Nov.	20
City of London	New York	Liverpool	Nov.	20
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	Nov.	20
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Nov.	27
C. of Washington	New York	Liverpool	Nov.	27
City of N. York	New York	Liverpool	Nov.	30

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	Nov.	19
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Nov.	20
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Nov.	20
Mariposa	New York	New Orleans	Nov.	20
Alaska	New York	Aspinwall	Nov.	20
South America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Nov.	23
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Nov.	25

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED ON WEDNESDAY.

Steamship Surprise (Br., formerly Span. steamship Gen. Dulce), Cleave, Baltimore, Captain.
Steamship Aries, Wiley, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Schr Eva May, Richards, Matanzas, Warren & Gregg.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Anthracite, Green, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Sarah, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Brig Kennebec, Minot, 5 days from Portland, with fish and headings to Workman & Co.
Brig Lewis Clarke, Bartlett, 6 days from Bangor, with lumber to J. W. Gaskill & Sons—vessel to Knight & Sons.
Schr Millard Fillmore, Chase, from Boston, with mdse. to captain.
Schr Olive, Reynolds, 15 days from Calais, with laths and knees to W. A. Levering—vessel to Knight & Sons.
Schr James Martin, Baker, 6 days from Boston, with sugar to Davis, McKean & Co.
Schr Lyndon, Ranpach, 3 days from New York, in ballast to E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Roanoke, Wilson, 1 day from Sassafras river, Md., with grain to Christian & Co.

ARRIVED WEDNESDAY.

Steamer Mars, Grumley, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
N. G. barque Normania, Roert, 47 days from Londonderry, with old rails to order—vessel to L. Westergaard & Co.
Swed. barque Hazard, Fernland, 50 days from Gottenburg, with iron to order—vessel to L. Westergaard & Co.
Brig Zavalla Williams, Williams, 27 days from Dominica, with fruit to Warren & Gregg.
Br. brig Roanoke, Duncan, 24 days from Bonaire, with salt to John Dallett & Co.
Brig John Welsh, Jr., Gay, 3 days from Portsmouth, in ballast to S. & W. Welsh.
Schr Emma Bacon, ——, from Portland, in ballast. Off Chester, Capt. Case was knocked overboard and drowned.
Schr Western Ocean, Crowell, 10 days from Portland, with headings to S. & W. Welsh.
Schr Zeyla, Crowell, from Boston, with mdse. to Knight & Sons.
Schr Lena Hume, Appleby, from Eastport, with mdse. to E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Annie Amsden, Bangs, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to Knight & Sons.
Schr Geo. S. Adams, Baker, from Boston, with mdse. to Knight & Sons.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Nov. 18.—Fifteen barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.
Frank Batchelder, with hay, for Philadelphia.
N. W. Finch, with hay, for Philadelphia.
Rose Ann, with hay, for Philadelphia.
No report from Baltimore office.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Nov. 17.—Eight barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.
BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Nov. 17.—The following barges leave in tow to-night eastward:—
Schuyler; Otranto; Clinton; Sarah Elizabeth; and Myrtle, all with coal for New York.
PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Nov. 18.—Eight barges will leave here this noon for Baltimore. L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Schr Daniel S. Mershon, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 16th inst., and sailed again.
The pilot boat Edmund Blunt No. 2, at New York from a cruise, reports, 16th inst., saw schr John McAdam, from Philadelphia for Boston, with signal flying for us to approach, which was accordingly done. The captain of the schooner wished to transfer the crew of the fishing smack James Lawrence, which had been run down and sunk by an unknown brig at 4 o'clock A. M. on the 15th inst. The crew of the smack had barely time to escape in their boat, saving nothing but what they stood in. The brig was apparently coal-laden, bound to an eastern port. She kept on her course, not stopping a moment to ascertain what damage had been done.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The iron buoys in New York Lower Bay will not be replaced by spar buoys, as stated in the notice of the 15th instant.

FURS.

510. 510.

FURS, CHEAP and GOOD.

RUSSIA, HUDSON BAY, MINK,
SABLE, OF THE DARKEST SHADES
AND OF THE FINEST QUALITIES,
ROYAL ERMINE, DARK SIBERIAN SQUIRREL,
ASTRACHAN, ETC.

All these FURS have been lately imported by us, and are of our well reputed workmanship; and we are selling them at prices to suit the times, at our new and light store, No. 510 ARCH Street, between Fifth and Sixth, south side. Please give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. No business done on Saturdays.

JOSEPH ROSENBAUM & CO.,
No. 510 ARCH STREET,
11 5 fmw13t PHILADELPHIA.

510.---FURS, CHEAP AND GOOD.

JOSEPH ROSENBAUM & CO.,
AT THEIR NEW AND LIGHT STORE,
No. 510 ARCH Street,
BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS., SOUTH SIDE,
Are selling their
Splendid Stock of Fresh Imported and Best Made and Trimmed Furs,
At Reduced Prices.

Please give them a call, and satisfy yourselves as to the truthfulness of this advertisement. No business done on Saturday. Furs altered, etc. 11 6 stathl3t

SABLE FURS,

RUSSIAN AND HUDSON'S BAY

The subscriber having made the above articles SPECIALTY in his business, has prepared a large assortment in different styles at his Store,

No. 139 NORTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Established 44 years ago.

10 8 fw3mrp] JAMES REISKY.

ART GALLERIES.

C. F. HASELTINE'S
Galleries of the Arts,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.

LOOKING GLASSES.

Frames made to order, repaired and regilt.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

New and Old Engravings. Chromos of all kinds, Autotypes, Plain and Colored Photographs, etc. An immense stock on hand.
Paintings restored, relined, cleaned, and varnished.
Everything pertaining to Art or Art Matters kept or attended to
The Galleries of Oil Paintings, with a splendid collection, open free. 11 10rp

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
No. 902 CHESNUT Street,
ARE OPENING
European Novelties,
Bridal Silver Wares,
Diamonds,
Choice Gems of Art,
10 20 thsturp IN BRONZE.

PERSONAL.

CAUTION!
REMOVAL.
DONNELLY'S OLD ESTABLISHED
PHŒNIX MONEY LOAN OFFICE,
removed from No. 928 SOUTH Street, corner of RONALDSON, to his new and large building No. 1433 SOUTH Street, above Broad. Entrance to private office at door of Dwelling; also on DOYLE Street, in the rear, where money will be loaned as usual on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Dry Goods, Clothing, Beds, Bedding, Carpets, Furniture, Pictures, Paintings, Guns, Pistols, Musical Instruments, and goods of every description and value. Secure safes for the keeping of valuables; also ample accommodation for the care and storage of goods.
VINCENT P. DONNELLY, Broker,
10 30 1m No. 1433 SOUTH Street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of SAMUEL R. MASSEY, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of LAMBERT R. MASSEY, trustee of the above estate, and report distribution of the balance, will meet all parties interested on MONDAY, November 22, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at his office,
J. HILL MARTIN, Auditor,
11 10 5t*wfm No. 217 South THIRD Street.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of WILLIAM JOHNSON, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JACOB C. WHITE, surviving executor, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, November 30, 1869, at eleven (11) o'clock A. M., at No. 466 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 11 19fmw5t*

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while under going repairs. No gravel used.
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
2 17§ No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid corrugated roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good work men supplied. Cars, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!
Agents wanted for interior counties.
4 29tf JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

GRAVEL ROOFS REPAIRED AND WARranted for five years, at half the price others charge. Tin roofs repaired and painted at one cent per square foot. Old shingle roofs covered with ready roofing, at small cost. Keystone Roofing Company, No. 411 VINE Street. Call and see. 11 8 1m

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

SHOTWELL SWEET CIDER.

Our usual supply of this CELEBRATED CIDER just received.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7§ Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.
No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PROVISIONS,
OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,
FOR FAMILY USE
TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 2 3§

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.
N. E Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Importers and Manufacturers of
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINO PAINTS.
Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 1945

M. MARSHALL,
DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST,
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, AND PATENT MEDICINES,
Nos. 1301 and 1303 MARKET St.
10 21 thstu6m

LOST.

$10 REWARD.—LOST—A CERTIFICATE of New City Loan, No. 1529, for $4500, in the name of JOHN GARDE. Application has been made for a renewal of said certificate. Of no use to any one but
M. P. GARDE,
9 24 ftu 28t* No. 253 DEAN Street, Philadelphia.

MERRICK & SONS
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,
No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT-OFF STEAM ENGINE,
Regulated by the Governor.
MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,
Patented June, 1868.
DAVID JOY'S
PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER
D. M. WESTON'S
PATENT SELF-CENTRING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE AND
RO EXTRACTOR.
For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. 7 10 mwf
J. VAUGHN MERRICK. WILLIAM H. MERRICK.
JOHN B. COPE.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—LA JUIVE.
Manager.....H. GRAU
GRAND GERMAN OPERA.
CHANGE OF OPERA EVERY NIGHT.
THIS (Friday) EVENING,
LAST NIGHT BUT THREE,
Halevy's chef d'œuvre,
LA JUIVE
(THE JEWESS—DIE JUDIN).
With new and gorgeous costumes, most splendid mise en scene, and Mesdames MOTTEL, FRIEDERICI, Messrs. HIMMER, ARMAND, WEINLICH in the Cast.
TO-MORROW (Saturday) TWO PERFORMANCES.
MATINEE at 2. FRA DIAVOLO.
Evening, last night but two,
FAUST, with the original great cast.
MONDAY—LAST NIGHT BUT ONE,
LA DAME BLANCHE
(THE WHITE LADY—DIE WEISSE DAME).
TUESDAY—LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
Admission, including reserved seat.....ONE DOLLAR.
Family Circle, 50 cents. Gallery, 25 cents.
Proscenium Boxes, Ten Dollars.
Seats at Trumpler's and Academy.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MATINEE.
Mr. GRAU announces for TO-MORROW, SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 2—OPEN 1½,
THE FIRST AND ONLY
GRAND GALA GERMAN OPERA MATINEE,
when will be performed, for this time only, Auber's
FRA DIAVOLO,
with a brilliant cast and the same attention to Costumes, Scenery, and Mise-en-Scene as on the evening.
Admission to Matinee.....ONE DOLLAR
No extra charge for Reserved Seats, which can now be secured in advance at Trumpler's and Academy.
Family Circle, 50 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S
CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
THIS (Friday) SECOND NIGHT
of the great moral drama
THE WORKMEN OF NEW YORK;
OR,
THE CURSE OF DRINK.
LAURA KEENE.....as.....MARTHA SAVAGE
Doors open at 7. Commence at 7½.
Several new plays in active preparation.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, BEGINS AT ¼ to 8.—THIS (Friday) EVENING, Nov. 19, Fifth night of the Engagement of
MR. EDWIN FORREST.
Limited positively to Ten Nights,
Bulwer's Historical Play, in five acts, of
RICHELIEU!
Richelieu.....Mr. EDWIN FORREST
In order to accommodate families, a
MATINEE WILL BE GIVEN ON SATURDAY.
Doors open at 1½ o'clock, commence at 2, when will be performed the Thrilling Drama of WAITING FOR THE VERDICT, and the Laughable Farce of
LITTLE TODDLEKINS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8.
THIRD WEEK OF LOST AT SEA.
NO ABATEMENT—HOUSES FULL
THIS AND EVERY EVENING,
The Dramatic Hit of the Season,
LOST AT SEA.
With its Fine Cast and
Great Effects, including
The Thrilling Fire Scene.
The Greatest and Best on the Stage.
Sterling Comedies in active preparation.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE,
AMERICA'S GREATEST HUMORIST,
ALF. BURNETT.
THE ZANFRETTA TROUPE
AND CARON FAMILY.
LA FETE CALAIS, THE GREEK SLAVE, ETC.
Matinee on SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH St., below Arch (Late Theatre Comique).
Grand 25c. Family Matinee Thanksgiving Day.
Unabated Attraction offered Weekly.
THIS EVENING and Continues Every Night.
Fourth week of the World-renowned
DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S
Gigantic Minstrel and Burlesque Opera Troupe.
Introducing Another Extraordinary New Programme.
First Week—Burlesque Boston Peace Jubilee.
First Week—Great Quartette Essence, Etc. Etc. [11 15 6§
Admission, 50c.; Parquette, 75c.; Gallery, 25c.; Boxes, $5.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above Chesnut.
THE FA

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1869.

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE.

Some time ago the American Consul at Kingston, Jamaica, entertained himself by delivering an ardent speech in favor of the Cuban insurgents to an audience assembled in the foreign port to which he was accredited. Unsatisfied with this inappropriate outburst of enthusiasm, he more recently made another speech on the Cuban question, in which he not only reiterated his former sentiments, but earnestly assailed the Cuban policy adopted by the administration. For this last offense he has been very properly suspended, and a successor has been appointed who, it is hoped, is gifted with a higher sense of official propriety. While the action of the President and Secretary of State in reference to the "ever faithful isle" is a proper subject for the criticism of Congress, the press, and the private citizens who constitute the sovereigns of the nation, the oratorical official had no right to publicly attack the authorities whom he represented. It would be almost impossible for any consul, diplomatic agent, or minister of any other country to commit such a gross breach of decorum; and the most charitable construction that can be placed upon the conduct of the offender is that he was ignorant of the real nature of his position and duties, as well as reckless and wantonly disrespectful. This is the only civilized nation rich, powerful, and important enough to maintain an extensive diplomatic and consular system, which does not require special training in those chosen to fill its important diplomatic and semi-diplomatic positions. The rulers of other countries would as soon think of placing a raw civilian in command of a great army on the eve of an important engagement, or of appointing a landsman to command a ship-of-war, as of sending abroad a minister who had not been thoroughly schooled in all the minutiæ as well as the leading principles connected with the official intercourse of governments. Diplomats must not only rise step by step from attaches to secretaries of legation, and prove their ability in small things before they are entrusted with the management of large ones, but they are expected to be familiar with the history as well as the language of the court or capital to which they are accredited. In departing from this custom, America has been especially fortunate, in some instances, in securing the services of ministers of great native talent and force of character, but nearly all of these had enjoyed excellent indirect, if not direct, diplomatic training, and the bulk of ministers and charges d'affaires who have received missions as a reward for partisan services have been so notoriously incompetent that they have done the nation infinitely more harm than good. It is better to tolerate pretentious and ignorant imbeciles at home, than to permit them to disgrace us in the eyes of the foreign world, and to lower the American name at places where, in certain contingencies, it is essential that it should command respect. Half of our ministers are either a laughing-stock, or, what is still worse, guilty of disgraceful if not dishonest conduct; and it is no slight evil to be represented in the family of nations by knaves and fools. We begin by appointing men who, though they may be the most grandiloquent of spread-eagle orators or the most unscrupulous of partisan managers, have never learned the rudiments of diplomacy; we intensify this evil by turning them out of office as soon as they acquire a faint idea of their duties; and we suffer meanwhile, constantly, from the follies and vices which inevitably spring from such an absurd method of selection and uncertainty of official tenure. Experience has demonstrated that we cannot wisely and safely depart from the course pursued by other nations. A skilful and well-trained corps of diplomatists and consuls could render inestimable services to the country. Ever mindful of its interests, they could watch and promote them at every point, as well as send home a thousand suggestions useful to commerce, agriculture, and manufactures. The men who from time to time do discharge these duties conscientiously and intelligently are so few that their creditable services only bring into stronger relief the incapacity of their idle and incompetent associates.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

The ceremonies connected with the completion of the Suez Canal are now being celebrated with fitting pomp and magnificence. Like the circumstances attending the origin and prosecution of that work, they give a striking illustration of the triumph of modern over ancient civilization, and of the fulness of the mastery which Western Europe has acquired over an old seat of empire. Men still gaze with wonder upon the ruins of the great architectural works constructed by Egypt in an age when Germany, France, and Great Britain were peopled only by barbarians as rude as the native savages of America. But when a great modern labor was to be performed on the soil enriched by these ruins, no Egyptian brain was capable of executing it, and beyond the contribution of the right of way and of unskilled labor, no Egyptian aid was extended. From the centres which were once foremost in all industrial enterprises and intellectual progress no help was received; and, instead of friendly assistance, a series of artificial governmental obstacles were created, which proved more embarrassing than the excavation of the canal or the sand-storms of the desert. European money paid all the bills, European genius furnished all the brains and the machinery, and it wrought a final success in spite of the discouraging fact that the dominant local influences increased the task involved by a thousand vexatious and annoying complications. It is a fitting sequel to this success that the Empress of France, the Emperor of Austria, the Prince Royal of Prussia, and the Prince and Princess of Holland should now appear upon the scene, not merely as invited guests summoned to give increased *eclat*, but as the official representatives of the patrons of the enterprise. The circumstances attending the journey of the Empress Eugenie, when viewed in this light, also possess peculiar interest. Her trip is a modern travestie upon the old story of Marc Antony and Cleopatra. There is no lack of magnificence and grandeur in either case, although we have heard of no pearls dissolved in vinegar. In our age, it is the lady who visits the lord. Love-making is, of course, out of the question, and the Sultan, although the head of the creed which teaches that women have no souls, fails in no testimonials of respect to the wife of a Western sovereign. It is even announced that the leading religious ceremonies at the opening of the canal were conducted by Eugenie's favorite priest, and although Mussulman prayers were also offered up, they formed but a secondary feature to the *Te Deum*. The East still nominally belongs to the followers of the Prophet, but morally, intellectually, and industrially it has been conquered by Western Europe; and however much the Sultan may quarrel with his Viceroy, he will not dare to obstruct the operations of the canal, which is now under the protection of the powerful rulers of Germany and France.

THE UNHAPPY DOMINION.

During the year ending June 30, 1869, as shown in another article in to-day's issue, 20,918 emigrants from Canada landed in the United States, to become permanent residents of this country. This was almost one-third the number furnished by Ireland, the inexhaustible fountain of immigration. In the latter country the population is so dense, and the condition of the lower classes so wretched, that almost every man, woman, and child who can command the means emigrates to the United States. But Canada is essentially a new country, only a narrow strip of which is as yet peopled by Europeans and their descendants. Thousands upon thousands of acres of unoccupied land are included in the Dominion, which the rulers of that country would have the world believe present the most inviting field for settlement on the American continent. Yet not only does the tide of foreign immigration shun the shores of the Dominion, but from the very heart of the settled portion springs another stream of immigration to the United States which has already assumed gigantic proportions, and is steadily increasing from year to year.

This circumstance goes to show that people who are on the move and lookout for a permanent home regard Canada as a very poor country to immigrate to, and a very good country to emigrate from. And whenever we take up a Canadian paper or a Canadian telegram, we are led to believe that the people who are on the move are about right. In the first place, the Dominion is neither one thing nor the other, neither sovereign within itself nor acknowledging the entire supremacy of the mother country. It occupies a position somewhat analogous to that of the Viceroyalty of Egypt, although there is an essential difference in the position of the two countries, Egypt being desirous of securing a nominal as well as a practical independence, against which course Turkey interposes a decided objection, while Great Britain is anxious to shake off Canada in name as well as in fact, and Canada professes to be too loyal to listen to the proposition. From this state of affairs springs a degree of uncertainty which depresses almost every interest in the Dominion, and tends to maintain that spirit of discontent on the part of the people which results in the large emigration to the United States already noted. In addition to the general tribulations of the unhappy Dominion, several of the provinces have been afflicted with chronic discontent ever since they were forced by the British Parliament into what they are pleased to regard as an unholy, unnatural, and disadvantageous alliance with the other provinces; and to consummate the wretchedness of the people and crown the perplexities of their rulers, the Red River country is in open revolt, repudiating the man who has been sent to rule over them, and defying the whole power of the Dominion, which he threatens to call to his aid. But in the particular province of Ontario there prevails an even more distressing state of affairs than elsewhere. The leader of the opposition in the local Parliament has become the champion of distant Nova Scotia, by presenting a series of resolutions begging the Imperial Government to release the latter province from her distasteful alliance; while Sir John A. MacDonald, the Premier, has been on a grand drunk ever since his Royal Highness Prince Arthur first stepped foot upon Dominion soil. Putting it altogether, Canada is certainly in a very bad way, and it is doubtful if anything short of annexation to the United States will suffice to prevent its speedy depopulation.

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS.

The official report of the immigration of the year ending June 30, 1869, has just been published, and from it we select the following important figures:—The whole number of persons who arrived in the United States during the year was 389,651, of whom 240,477 were males and 149,174 females; 53,342 coming as cabin passengers and 336,309 as steerage passengers. Of the above, 37,082 did not come as immigrants, 26,776 being already citizens of the United States, and 10,306 foreigners who did not intend to remain in the country. The 352,569 immigrants were classified as follows:—

Under fifteen years of age	79,803
Fifteen and under forty years of age	232,198
Forty years of age and upwards	40,568
Males	214,748
Females	137,821

Of the immigrants, 295,754 landed at the port of New York; 35,596 at Port Huron, Mich., opposite the western terminus of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada; 23,294 at Boston; 13,490 at San Francisco; 11,203 at Baltimore; and 1061 at Philadelphia. The following table gives the nationalities of the immigrants:—

Germans	132,537	Azore Islanders	429
English and Scotch	60,286	Russians	343
Irish	64,938	Mexicans	299
Swedes	24,224	Polanders	184
Canadians	20,918	South Americans	99
Norwegians	16,908	Portuguese	87
Chinese	12,874	Africans	72
French	3,879	Japanese	63
Swiss	3,650	Turks	18
Danes	3,649	Greeks	8
West Indians	2,234	All other countries	25
Belgians	1,922	Not stated	15
Italians	1,488		
Hollanders	1,134	Total	352,569
Spaniards	1,123		

Of this total, 83,649 were classed as laborers; 28,096 as farmers; 16,553 as mechanics; 8809 as merchants; and 6005 as miners. Quite a number were also allied to professional callings, there being 397 physicians, 375 artists, 298 clergymen, 285 engineers, and 181 teachers.

In the following statement is shown the number of passengers who departed from the United States during the year ending June 30, 1869:—

Whole number			73,845
Of which there were			
Males	52,272	Females	21,573
Adults	65,396	Children	8,449
Departed by steamships			70,895
Departed by sailing vessels			2,950
Departed as cabin passengers—			73,845
Adults	32,343	Children	4,349
			36,692
Departed as steerage passengers—			
Adults	33,053	Children	4,100
			37,153
Total			73,845

New York here again ranks first, 55,959 of the whole number having taken their departure from that port, while from Philadelphia departed a round half-score!

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ A CAPITAL INVESTMENT,

with

GOOD SECURITY

AGAINST MISHAPS,

May now be made in

WINTER SUITS

Of Melton Silk Mixtures of Cheviots.

WINTER SUITS

Of Plaid, Stripe, and Diagonal Cassimeres.

WINTER SUITS

With Double-Breasted Walking Jacket.

WINTER SUITS

For Evening Dress, ready for immediate use.

AT

JOHN WANAMAKER'S

CHESNUT STREET

CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, [1026]

Nos. 818 AND 820 CHESNUT STREET.

☞ SCIENTIFIC LECTURES — HALL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 1210 CHESNUT Street.
Rev. E. D. SAUNDERS, D. D., will lecture THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Subject:—"Russia the most Progressive Nation on the Eastern Continent. Its Manners, Customs, Amusements, Education, and Government."
NOVEMBER 26, Rev. E. E. ADAMS, D. D. Subject:—"Infidel Theories Concerning Man."
DECEMBER 3, Rev. A. G. THOMAS, of Camden. Subject:—"The Coliseum at Rome: Its Relations to Christianity."
Tickets furnished at the rooms. 1t

☞ THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE HAS met with such grand success that all Temperance Sections have become full; and a few enterprising young men, with the approval of the Worthy Patron, have started a new Section, called Lincoln Section, No. 10, who will hold a meeting at their Hall, N. W. corner of THIRTEENTH and POPLAR Streets, on FRIDAY, 19th inst., at a quarter of 8 o'clock. The Committee extend a cordial invitation to all friends of the Temperance cause to attend the meeting.
J. J. MILLS, Chairman.
J. W. Southwood, Secretary. 11 17 2t

☞ HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL FAIR IS NOW OPEN AT HORTICULTURAL HALL.
Articles useful or fancy, in every department, and in great variety, will be found upon the tables at fair, remunerative prices. The Restaurant is completely organized for supplying substantials as well as delicacies. Music every evening, under the direction of Carl Sentz.
The Fair will be open in the Afternoon and Evening of Thanksgiving day. 11 17 5t

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.
Hon. S. S. COX, November 29.
Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, December 1.
Rev. ROBERT COLLYER, December 3.
MARK TWAIN, December 7.
DeCORDOVA, December 9.
WENDELL PHILLIPS, December 16.
Tickets at GOULD'S, No. 923 CHESNUT Street. 11 1 tf

☞ STEREOPTICON AND MAGIC LANTERN EXHIBITIONS given to Sunday Schools, Schools, Colleges, and for private entertainments. W. MITCHELL McALLISTER, No. 728 CHESNUT Street, second story. 11 3 2mrp

☞ OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Penna., Nov. 2, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after November 30, 1869.
Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 South THIRD Street.
The office will be opened at 8 A. M., and closed at 3 P. M., from November 20 to December 4, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., as usual.
11 2 6t 1 THOS. T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

☞ NOTICE.—APPLICATION WILL BE made at the Department of Highways, No. 104 S. FIFTH Street, at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, November 30, 1869, for the contract to pave Thirty-fifth street, from Warren street to Lancaster avenue. All persons interested are requested to be present.
11 17 3t* JOHNSON & BRO., Contractors.

☞ NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. — A Dividend of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per share will be paid by the HESTONVILLE, MANTUA, AND FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, free of State tax, on and after December 1 next, at the Office of the Company, No. 113 South FRONT Street.
Transfer Books will be closed November 20 and reopen December 6. CHARLES P. HASTINGS,
11 10 tf Treasurer.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made, at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the incorporation of a company, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "The Philadelphia Banking and Savings Deposit Company," to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one million dollars, with the right to increase the same to three millions of dollars. 7 9 26t*

☞ JAMES M. SCOVEL,

LAWYER,

CAMDEN, N. J.

Collecting done in all parts of the State and returns promptly made. 11 4 2w

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 911 WALNUT St. 1 26

☞ COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS, And devote their whole time and practice to extracting teeth without pain.
Office, EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets. 11 3

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. — THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27 mwf6

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
25 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. Sold by all druggists.
2 6 R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

CLOTHING.

Where Shall We Buy our Clothes?

Where do all the people go
When November breezes blow?
Breezes make them shiver so;
Go to
ROCKHILL & WILSON'S!

Where do all good people swarm
Seeking clothes to keep them warm
'Gainst the cold November storm?
Swarm to
ROCKHILL & WILSON'S!

Where do all good people crowd,
Buying clothes of which they're proud,
"Bargains! Bargains!" crying loud?
Crowd to
ROCKHILL & WILSON'S!

Cold winter is upon us! UPON US! UPON US!
We will put upon our backs
The elegant Beaver Overcoats,
The substantial Chinchilla Overcoats,
The Astrachan Cloth Overcoats,
The Arctic Hunter's Overcoats,
All made out of the best materials, at the lowest prices at which it is possible for clothes to be made. Don't be afraid, but join the crowd of good people hurrying to the

Great Brown Hall

OF

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

F. A. HOYT & BRO.,

ASSEMBLY BUILDING,

TENTH and CHESNUT Streets,

HAVE NOW READY A LARGE STOCK OF

FINE CLOTHING

FOR

BOYS AND CHILDREN.

Also, a large assortment of [1 20 wfm6wrp

Piece Goods for Gents' Wear.

WESTON & BROTHER,
TAILORS,

No. 900 ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA,

Invite special attention to their HANDSOME STOCK OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
JUST RECEIVED.
A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 9 18 3mrp

OGDEN & HYATT,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

No. 815 ARCH STREET.

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF CHOICE GOODS.

TERMS MODERATE. 9 16 thstu3mrp

THE CHESNUT STREET
One-price Clothing House,
NO. 609 CHESNUT ST., ABOVE SIXTH.

COMPLETE NEW FALL STOCK.
LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT.
PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.
DO NOT FAIL TO CALL AND EXAMINE.
STRICTLY ONE PRICE. [9 25 stuth3m
PERRY & CO.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

EARLES' GALLERIES

Will be removed in a few days to the old location,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,
At present,
No. 819 CHESNUT STREET.

Now publishing, a series of exquisite PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS, by Purviance, along the Pennsylvania Railroad, in four sizes; "Gem," 15 cents; "Medium," 30 cents; "Imperial," 50 cents; stereoscopic, 25 cents. Circulars on application.
NEW CHROMOS of every character.
NEW ENGRAVINGS.
LOOKING-GLASSES, a large and entirely new stock.
PORTRAIT AND PICTURE FRAMES.
ROGERS' GROUPS, ETC. ETC. 4 5 mwf4p

ROUGH PLATE GLASS FOR FLOORS,
1 INCH THICK.
ROUGH PLATE GLASS FOR SKYLIGHTS, ¼ AND ½ INCH THICK.
RIBBED GLASS FOR CONSERVATORIES AND GRAPERIES, ¼ and 3-16.
FRENCH WHITE PLATE GLASS FOR STORES AND DWELLINGS.
FRENCH AND GERMAN LOOKING-GLASS PLATES.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH CRYSTAL SHEET GLASS.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH WINDOW GLASS, SINGLE AND DOUBLE.
AMERICAN WINDOW GLASS, ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES.
For sale by
B. H. SHOEMAKER,
205, 207, 209, and 214 N. FOURTH St.,
11 19 fmw1m PHILADELPHIA.

STEVENSON, BRO., & CO.,
OILS,
11 19 3m No. 122 S. SECOND Street.

FINANCIAL.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA.

ITS

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

Free of Government Tax,

At 95 and Accrued Interest.

This road runs through the richest and most thickly settled portion of this magnificent State, and is the only link wanting to connect St. Louis and St. Paul by a direct line, 147 miles shorter than any other.
It runs through the great coal fields of Southern Iowa to the North, where coal is indispensable and must be carried.
It runs *from* the great lumber regions of the North, through a district of country which is destitute of this prime necessity.
It does not run through a wilderness, where it would wait for years for a population to give it business, but through a tier of counties which are now producing about twenty million bushels of grain, most of which is freight for railroads.
Forty-five miles are just finished, and the Superintendent reports that on the portion open for business the net earnings are more than the interest liabilities.
Sixty miles more are graded, and a million and a half of dollars have already been expended on the work.
The mortgage is made to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and bonds can be issued only at the rate of $16,000 per mile, or only half the amount upon some other roads. Special security is provided for the principal and for the payment of interest.
First mortgages upon most railroads are the very safest investments, and, so far as we can learn, there is not a single completed line in the Northwest which is not only paying its interest, but a good dividend upon its stock.
The immense grain and other freights to be carried away, and the domestic supplies to be brought in, ensure a profitable business.
First Mortgage Bonds for so small an amount upon a road running through such a rich and already well-settled part of Iowa, can well be recommended as a perfectly safe as well as very profitable investment. At the present rate they pay about ten per cent. on the investment. Over $400,000 have already been taken by the Company's officers and others interested in the enterprise. Pamphlets, with map, may be obtained, and subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,

N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.,

BOWEN & FOX,

Merchants' Exchange Building,

And in New York at THE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 32 PINE Street, at the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 44 WALL Street, and at HOWES & MACY'S, No. 30 WALL Street.

Pamphlets sent by mail on application.

W. B. SHATTUCK,
11 13 stuth1m4p TREASURER.

DREXEL & CO.
NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign
BANKERS,

ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., | DREXEL, HARJES & CO.
New York. | Paris. [3 10 4

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINES
Are the Best, and are Sold on the Easiest Terms.
PETERSON & CARPENTER,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 914 CHESNUT Street,
8 5 fmw6 PHILADELPHIA.

THE AMERICAN
COMBINATION BUTTON-HOLE
AND
SEWING MACHINE

Is now universally admitted to be superior to others as a Family Machine. THE SIMPLICITY EASE, AND CERTAINTY with which it operates as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in

Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Gathering, and Sewing on, Overseaming, Embroidering on the Edge, and its Beautiful Button-Hole and Eyelet Hole Work,

PLACE IT UNQUESTIONABLY FAR IN ADVANCE OF ANY OTHER SIMILAR INVENTION.

OFFICE,

S. W Cor. ELEVENTH and CHESNUT

9 17 fmw3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

SAMUEL SMITH & CO., No. 4 S. SEVENTH Street, STEAM AND GAS FITTERS AND PLUMBERS. Tube, Fittings and Brass Work constantly on hand.
All work promptly attended to.
Galvanized Tube for Cemetery Lots furnished. [11 17 3m

GROCERIES, ETC.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN PRICES OF

FINE BLACK TEAS.

ENTIRE NEW INVOICE OF FINE TEAS JUST RECEIVED,
Which we are able to offer at TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. BELOW any prices asked during the past eight years for the same quality of fine Teas for family use. [7 1 stuth

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT.

1809.

COUSTY'S EAST END GROCERY

WHITE ALMERIA GRAPES, 45 cents per lb.
FINE DEHESA RAISINS.
FINEST PRINCESS PAPER SHELL ALMONDS.
FINE LAYER FIGS.
CHOICE MEDICINAL WINES AND BRANDIES.

OUR TABLE SHERRY,

$2 50 per gallon by cask, or $2 75 by five-gallon demijohn.

COUSTY'S EAST END GROCERY,
No. 118 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
11 15 mwf17trp BELOW CHESNUT.

BUY THE BEST.
QUINTON TOMATOES
FULL NATURAL FLAVOR RETAINED.

SOLD BY ALL FIRST-CLASS GROCERS. Our labels and cases have been imitated. Beware of substitution. Ask for QUINTON TOMATOES.

YOUR THANKSGIVING DINNER
Will not be complete without the
Quinton Tomatoes.
WHOLESALE AGENCY,
No. 45 NORTH WATER STREET,
11 17 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

GRAND DEMONSTRATION
BY
WM. T. SNODGRASS & CO.
No. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

ASTRACHANS.
ASTRACHANS.
VELVET CLOTHS.
VELVET CLOTHS.
BEAVERS.
BEAVERS.
CHINCHILLAS.
CHINCHILLAS.
VELVETEENS.
VELVETEENS. [11 9 1mrp
FUR BACK BEAVERS.
FUR BACK BEAVERS.

NEW CENTRAL CLOTH HOUSE.

FRIES, MALSEED & HAWKINS,
S. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.

Our stock is now complete, with a large assortment of GOODS embracing all varieties in our line, bought entirely for cash at lowest prices, and which we will sell at a very small advance.

Ladies' Cloakings.
IMPERIAL PLAIDS, from $1 75 upwards.
VELVET BEAVERS, CARACULLAS,
VELVETEENS, CHINCHILLAS,
ASTRACHANS, FANCY CLOTHS,
WATERPROOFS, PLAIDS, STRIPES AND MIXTURES, from $1 00 upwards.

Men's and Boys' Wear.
ALL-WOOL CASSIMERES, from 75 cents upwards.
PLAID CASSIMERES, SCOTCH CHEVIOTS,
ENGLISH MELTONS, FROSTED BEAVERS,
CLOTHS AND DOESKINS, CORDUROYS AND SATINETS.
FUR BEAVERS, CHINCHILLA BEAVERS
TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

FRIES, MALSEED & HAWKINS,
11 5 tuths2m S. E. Corner EIGHTH and MARKET

631 CHESNUT STREET.

EDWARD LAFOURCADE, IRWIN & CO.

PREPARATORY TO

REMOVAL,

OFFER THEIR STOCK OF

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,

And all descriptions of Piece Goods for

MEN'S WEAR,

AT [11 17 6t4p

Greatly Reduced Prices.

CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!!

WM. D. RODGERS,

CARRIAGE BUILDER,

Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESNUT St.

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS.
10 15 stuth1 DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19, 1869.

Thanksgiving Day.

What is the reason that the expression of thanks and the gratification of a good appetite always go together? Why is it not as easy to fast and be grateful as to be feast and be grateful? Whence comes it that we never open our mouths in praise, upon set occasions, without the condition that they are to be immediately filled with good things being understood? Who ever fasts on Thanksgiving Day, I should like to know? So that you read the Presidential and Gubernatorial proclamations, and go to church and listen to a sermon a little longer and more statistical than usual, you can settle yourself down to your Thanksgiving ducks and currant jelly with a quiet conscience. That gratitude is an affecting sense of future favors is never more unmistakably proved than on Thanksgiving Day. What do we give thanks for? For the rich harvest we have gathered in? For our commercial success as a nation? For the peace in which we have been permitted to sit under our own vines and fig-trees? Not much! Our national gratitude, I fear, takes the form of self-complacency that we are cute and plucky, and that all the good things we want we are able to provide for ourselves. The future favors we look for are the services we do ourselves, and for these we are abundantly grateful.

Lord Dick Radford Herbert Le Roy Ainsley and his wife have been gracing the theatres with their presence since their return to this city. Of what has Mr. Radford to be ashamed? That is the question. He has done no more in real life than that poetic impostor "Claude Melnotte" is applauded for doing on the stage—borrows a patrician but fictitious name and obtains a first-class bride on the strength of it. A bogus Prince of Como in Gotham is no worse than the same character in Lyons; and if Miss Martin continues to "like the picture," no one has a right to blame her for fighting her way out of the struggle between love and pride to such a termination. Whenever this couple does put in an appearance among the orchestra seats, you may be sure the *dorgnettes* of all the knowing ones in the house are levelled at them. Cheek is the genius of the nineteenth century, and the man who travels on it has a through ticket that carries him anywhere.

Those Broadway Drivers.

It sometimes happens that an unlucky individual discovers upon getting into a Broadway stage—and you will find stages scarce anywhere else—that he has no change about him. The necessary postage decimals are not forthcoming, the conductor of the coach begins to get impatient, and what between the bell-sounding of the fractious driver and the indiscoverability of the fractional currency, the passenger loses himself in profound depths of perplexity, and finally fishes up a one-dollar bill, and looks his neighbors askant in the face, mutely appealing to them to change it. Occasionally some quiet-looking man, one of Nature's Chesterfields, takes a ten-cent note out of his own pocket and insists upon the embarrassed passenger's accepting it. As a rule, however, the proceedings are not characterized by such a graceful amenity as this, and the one dollar bill is finally handed up to the grumbling Jehu without, the passenger resuming his seat, popping his eyes constantly up in the direction of the money-hole, and holding himself in readiness to receive the change. Block after block is passed; passengers get in and out; other fare is handed up and other change returned; but that belonging to the one-dollar bill remains unheard from. At length the angry passenger applies his mouth to the money-hole and indignantly requests "that ninety cents." He is told that they have been handed to him, and the driver drives on. Most of the passengers, perhaps all who were in at the time the note was handed up, have since got out; and the question becomes one of veracity between the driver and the claimant of the ninety cents. One of these cases has just come up before Judge Dowling, the driver swearing that the money was refunded, the passenger being equally positive that it was not. The Tombs sphinx made short work of the difficulty. He refrained from imprisoning the driver, on account of his family whom he supported, but administered a reprimand that will not be without a wholesome effect upon the Broadway drivers. My Thanksgiving advice to every reader of THE TELEGRAPH who finds himself in a Broadway stage is, don't hand up a dollar note if you don't wish to run the risk of being dragged into court, or not getting back the change.

The Dollar Stores.

We all know—those of us at least who have read our Bibles—that the way of a ship at sea, the way of a serpent on the rock, the way of an eagle in the air, and the way of a man with a maid, are very wonderful things. There is another equally wonderful, and it is the way of our country cousins with the Broadway dollar stores. What credulity! what simple-mindedness! How blindly they believe they are going to get fifty times their money's worth! How they answer by return of post the circulars of swindling agents! How confidently they expect to be in the receipt of patent enamelled watches for the sum of one dollar! how they treasure the printed lists of valuables, as though they were magic rings which one only has to rub to evoke a genius! It's no use talking to such people. You point out the snare that is spread for them, but they walk right into it nevertheless. Broadway is lined with these dollar-store swindles, all of which appear to be doing a prosperous trade. When our country cousin *does* come to town, and find himself inside one of these palaces, particularly if it is in the evening, I suppose the mixture of gas and glass is bewildering, and he trembles with indecision when he finds himself confronted with a saucy-spoken saleswoman, who looks him through and through as perforatingly as though she had as many eyes as the potatoes he has just come from digging. Holders of tickets which promise enamelled watches will be interested in learning that these invaluable chronometers consist of a circular slip of paper, upon which the hours are indicated, and around which the hands never move, but constantly point to one hour. These hands, being quite immovable, may be said to "keep" time in a double sense. The circular slip of paper is enclosed in a galvanized tin cover, and precisely the same style of elegant trinket is sold by street peddlers for twelve-and-a-half cents apiece. Some public show of indignation is periodically got up against the swindle, but it soon dies out, and the dollar stores remain standing, glaring demonstrations of the country public's gullibility.

Amusements.

I have two interesting items of news, "never before made public." In the first place, the New Orleans French Opera Troupe commence an engagement at the French Theatre in this city, next March. Two months later, in May, the celebrated Italian tragedian, Ernesto Rossi, with a full Italian company, fulfils an engagement at one of the theatres in this city (which one is not yet determined), under the management of one of our most successful *impresarii*. It is in the tragedies of Alfieri and Shakespeare that Signor Rossi is most celebrated, and in one of these he will make his *debut*. ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"The Working Men" at the Chesnut.

A New Jersey clergyman has just published a work against popular amusements in general and the theatres in particular, in which, among other rather remarkable statements, he says that "no manager would dare to present a play which should brand vice as infamous and exalt virtue and honor; if he did, his audience would go out in the midst of the performance, angrily muttering that when they want a sermon they will go to the church for it." It is just such ignorant bigotry as this that deprives the usual pulpit utterances against the theatres of any weight whatever. Every theatre-goer knows that such a statement as the above is false in every particular, and that it could only emanate from a person who undertakes to discuss and condemn what he knows nothing at all about. If this reverend gentleman could have been induced to visit the Chesnut Street Theatre last evening, and to sit out the performance, it is likely that some of his ideas would have undergone a radical change. He would have seen the house crowded to its utmost capacity, and giving their undivided attention, with constant evidences of hearty sympathy, to a play the chief merit of which is that it does exalt virtue and honor, and brands an infamous vice by depicting its influences and effects in the strongest possible colors.

The Workingmen of New York; or, The Curse of Strong Drink is a direct and forcible appeal in favor of temperance, and for practical effect as an exposition of the evils of drunkenness it is of more value than any temperance lecture or sermon that could be delivered. The piece is well known, as it has frequently been performed; and if not one of the best, it is one of the most popular of its class. It is usual to localize it in whatever city or town it may be performed, and two or three seasons ago it was brought out in good style at the Chesnut, until the title of *The Workingmen of Philadelphia*. It is not a matter of much consequence, but Miss Keene would not have done amiss to have made this alteration in the title, and to have introduced the necessary localisms to adapt it to this city. This play, it is true, depends in a great degree for its success on its dramatic effects, but its popularity is due quite as much to its moral and the appeals that it makes to popular sympathies and tastes. It is certainly not a very good play from a literary or art standpoint, and as a protest against the vice of drunkenness it is inferior to such pieces as *Janet Pride* and *Madeline*. It is good of its kind, however, and much better than many of the so-called "sensation" pieces of the day, and its influence cannot be otherwise than beneficial upon the class of persons that will chiefly be attracted by it.

The performance last night went off with spirit, and the actors went through their parts with an energy appropriate to the subject, and acquitted themselves to the satisfaction of the large audience in attendance.

"The Magic Flute" and "Fidelio" by the German Troupe.

On Wednesday evening Mozart's opera of the *Magic Flute* was performed by the German troupe at the Academy of Music, and last night Beethoven's *Fidelio* was given. Both of these works are of such a high order of merit that it is a matter of regret with lovers of music that they are not often performed, and yet they present such difficulty in the execution that, unless executed in very superior style by artists of first-rate ability, it is much better that they should not be attempted.

The *Magic Flute* is based upon one of those "wonder" stories which were at one time, and perhaps still are, extremely popular on the German stage, but which are so devoid of merit or real interest that it is a matter for regret that such a composer as Mozart did not choose something better as the subject of one of his most charming compositions. In spite of the intricacies of a peculiarly stupid and uninteresting plot, however, the music of the *Magic Flute* will always obtain for it a high place in the list of standard operas, and if worthily sung it will always command appreciative applause. But little, however, can be said in avor of the performance of Wednesday evening, as the music was so entirely beyond the range of the singers that the performance was almost as much of a burlesque as the performance of one of Shakespeare's tragedies by the Walnut Street Theatre company, when they are trembling beneath the frowns of Mr. Forrest. Madame Friederici, Madame Rotter, and Messrs. Himmer and Formes are to be commended for conscientious efforts to do their best, but otherwise there was little worthy of praise in the efforts of the evening, the orchestra and chorus in particular being very inefficient.

Fidelio, which was given last evening, is undoubtedly the finest opera ever written. A simple and pathetic subject is illustrated with the skill of a master, and this noble composition can only be characterized by stating that it is Shakespearian in every sense of the term. No one who has ever heard this great work can ever forget the magnificent quartette in the first act, "Mir ist so wonderbar," the prisoner's chorus, the solo by "Florestan" in the second act, the grave-digging scene, or the recognition of the husband and wife. Not only are the characters all individualized, but each shade of emotion in the drama is expressed with a grandeur, a pathos, and a depth of feeling that are as wonderful as they are admirable.

This work has a peculiar charm, of which it cannot be deprived even by an unworthy performance, but it is not agreeable to listen to such an effort as that of last evening. Madame Johannsen is the only "Leonora" on the stage, and she certainly enters into the spirit of the part with fine appreciation of its dramatic requirements. Her voice, however, is inadequate to the interpretation of the music, and her personation is therefore far from satisfactory. It is but justice to say that the other artists endeavored to do their best, but that best fell far short of a reasonable standard of excellence. In *Fidelio* much depends upon the chorus, and much more upon the orchestra, and it was in these particulars that the deficiencies of the performance were most palpably felt.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC Halevy's opera of *La Juive* will be given this evening.

There will be a matinee to-morrow, when *Fra Diavolo* will be performed, and *Faust* is announced for to-morrow evening.

AT THE CHESNUT the moral drama of *The Workmen of New York; or, The Curse of Strong Drink*, will be repeated this evening, with Miss Keene as "Martha Savage."

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Forrest will appear this evening as "Richelieu."

There will be a matinee to-morrow, when the drama of *Waiting for the Verdict* and the farce of *Little Toddlekins* will be performed.

The Octoroon and *Robert Macaire* are announced for to-morrow evening.

AT THE ARCH, *Lost at Sea* will be performed this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE a fine bill be offered this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE an attractive minstrel performance will be given this evening.

SIGNOR BLITZ will give one of his pleasing magical entertainments at the Assembly Building this evening. A matinee to-morrow.

THE GREAT "MORAL" EXHIBITION of living curiosities, from Barnum's Museum, is now on exhibition every afternoon and evening at the Assembly Building.

THE SENTZ-HASSLER ORCHESTRA will perform at Musical Fund Hall this evening.

CITY ITEMS.

NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING—MEN'S, YOUTHS', AND BOYS'.—*In store a choice assortment of entirely New Styles of Goods in ready-made Garments, superior in style, fit, and workmanship to any other ready-made stock in Philadelphia. Also in the piece, to be made to order in the best and finest manner.*

HALF WAY BETWEEN *Fifth and Sixth streets,* | BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS — GROCERIES. — Crippen & Maddock, dealers and importers in fine Groceries, No. 115 South Third street, below Chesnut street, have just received an unusually fine assortment of seasonable groceries of every description, which they are offering to their friends and patrons at very reasonable prices. Their new crop Dehesa Raisins, and single Crown, are the finest of this year's importation; and new Currants, Citrons, Prunellocs, Bordeaux Prunes, Boneless Sardines, Princess Paper-shell Almonds, are of the finest quality. They have also in store some of the finest quality Goshen Butter, in small tubs, put up expressly for family use. Their extra Family Flour, made from Southern white wheat, cannot be excelled. They are also in receipt of their new Bethlehem Buckwheat, Leaf Lard, English, Neufchatel, Holland, Cheddar, Pine Apple, Young America, and other fine Cheese. They call, however, especial attention to their latest invoice of new crop Green and Black Teas, which are very fine and delicate flavored, at prices considerably below former years. They have a splendid assortment of Coffees, of the best and most noted brands. They have also in store Olive Oil of their own importation, which is not excelled in quality in this country, and a general variety of fine groceries of every description, to which they invite attention.

CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,
Dealers and Importers in Fine Groceries,
No. 115 South Third street, Philadelphia.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 S. Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines No. 730 Chesnut street.

Marion Harland's New Story, "AGAINST ODDS," is begun in this week's HEARTH AND HOME, now ready. It is written in the best style of this fascinating author, who is so popular with American readers that over **100,000** copies of her story entitled "ALONE" have been sold in book form. "AGAINST ODDS" will be found to possess the same wonderful interest, and to teach the same high moral lessons, thus rendering it peculiarly fit for the columns of HEARTH AND HOME, the largest, best, and cheapest FAMILY WEEKLY in the English language. Sold by all Newsdealers, at 7 cents.

WE LIVE IN THREE CLIMATES.—In this country we have, at different seasons of the year, the temperature of three climates. Our springs and autumns have a coldness and mildness that belong only to the temperate zones; our midsummers are torrid, and our midwinters almost arctic in their frigidity. These changes, involving a variation of from ninety to one hundred degrees of Fahrenheit during the year, are, upon the whole, conducive to health and long life, but they tend to entail upon us some distressing complaints which can only be escaped by the exercise of due care and the use of a proper antidote when the system is predisposed to contract them. The chief and most annoying of these disorders is dyspepsia, once supposed to be incurable, but which, since the introduction of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, now about twenty years ago, has proved to be a perfectly manageable disease.

In the spring and fall, but more especially in the fall, the symptoms of dyspepsia are generally aggravated. The profuse expenditure of the animal fluids under the burning sun of summer is apt to leave the stomach weak and indolent, and incompetent to the task of perfect digestion. It requires a tonic which will rouse it from its lethargy, and brace and invigorate without irritating or inflaming it. This tonic has been provided in the wonderful vegetable preparation which has replaced, in a great measure, all the old palliatives formerly prescribed by physicians, under the false idea that the disorder could not be radically cured. The success of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS in all the varieties of dyspepsia, acute or chronic, has effectually exploded this fallacy, and it is now recommended as a specific for indigestion by some of the most eminent members of the medical profession.

SOONER OR LATER a neglected Cold will develop a constant Cough, Shortness of Breath, Failing Strength, and Wasting of Flesh—the avant coureurs of Consumption. In some instances the same cause will produce Bronchitis, a disease of the branches of the windpipe. In all affections of the Pulmonary Organs, as well as in Bronchial Affections, JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is both a palliative and a curative, as the testimony of thousands and its world-wide reputation attest—while in Coughs and Colds it acts speedily, and, when taken according to directions, promptly removes them. Why not give this standard remedy an immediate trial? Sold by all Druggists.

UNSURPASSED FOR BEAUTY AND FIT
ARE THE
NEW STYLE
ENGLISH PALETOT OVERCOATS
OF
CARR'S FINISHED MELTON,
MADE BY
CHARLES STOKES,
No. 824 CHESNUT STREET.

ASK THE LADIES' MAIDS AND THEY WILL TELL YOU that PHALON'S VITALIA OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR is the favorite article for reviving the natural tinge of blanched or fading ringlets. Clear as fluid glass, wholesome to the skin as water, undiscolorable by the light, without any mineral odor and yielding no sediment, it defies competition and courts comparison.

GET THE BEST.—The Parham New Family LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE. (Easy Terms.) Salesroom, No. 704 CHESNUT Street.

EARTH CLOSET COMPANY'S patent dry earth commodes and privy-fixtures, at A. H. Franciscus & Co.'s, No. 513 Market street.

THE WANAMAKER & BROWN CLOTHING	*Is made of the best materials, by best workmen, cut in best styles, and is GUARANTEED lowest in price.*
Oak Hall Buildings, six stories high, and with adjoining buildings occupies fourteen immense rooms crowded with Men's and Boys' Clothing.	*WANAMAKER & BROWN'S GREAT CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.*
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET. WANAMAKER & BROWN'S PLAN.	*Buying all their materials at first hands and in large lots, doing a large business, we adopt a very small tariff of profit. "Many a little makes a muckle."*
To accommodate the rapidly increasing business, we have been compelled to extend our first floor by adding another Store on Sixth street, which will be wholly devoted to "Boys' Wear."	*IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.*

VISIT THE ESTABLISHMENT.
ASK PRICES.
COMPARE OUR CLASS OF GOODS.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

MARRIED.

BAILEY—HIRST.—On October 26, 1869, at No. 2035 Chesnut street, by Rev. Samuel Lucas, Mr. WILLIAM P. BAILEY to Mrs. FANNY H. HIRST, all of Philadelphia.

WATERSON—WELSH.—On the 17th instant, at the Ebenezer Methodist Parsonage, Manayunk, by the Rev. Samuel Fancoast, Mr. JAMES H. WATERSON to Miss ABBIE A. WELSH, both of Hestonville.

DIED.

COPE.—On the 18th instant, Mrs. MARY ANN COPE, wife of Henry Cope, and daughter of the late Elias and Elizabeth Peak, in the 55th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the Rosary of St. Philip's Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1925 Moyamensing avenue, on Monday morning at 8 o'clock.

WEBB.—On the morning of the 17th instant, ANN, relict of the late John Webb, in the 86th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, John Webb, No. 826 Spring Garden street, on Monday morning, the 22d instant, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Ronaldson's Cemetery.

UMBRELLAS—CHEAPEST IN THE CITY. DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 19 18mth}

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY,
THE DECEMBER NUMBER
OF
LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE,
With Three Fine Full-Page Engravings.
CONTENTS.
I.
"THE VICAR OF BULLHAMPTON,"
A NEW NOVEL OF GREAT INTEREST. Part VI. BY ANTHONY TROLLOPE.
II. TOO LATE. A Poem. By Edward Rowland.
III. THE COMING CRISIS IN CANADA.
IV. INCOMPATIBLE. A Tale.
V. WITH THE YAM-EATERS. By Stephen Powers.
VI. THE EAST: HOW I ENTERED AND HOW I LEFT IT.
VII. BEYOND THE BREAKERS. A Novel. Part XII. By Hon. Robert Dale Owen.
VIII. THE BANNED PRIEST. A Legend of Betsdorf.
IX. THE SEVENTY THOUSAND. By Mrs. A. L. Johnson.
X. TOBACCO.
XI. ONE WOMAN OF THE WORLD. A Tale. By Kate P. Kereven.
XII. SHALL THEY BE EDUCATED? A Reply to "The Freedman and his Future." By William R. Hooper.
XIII. THE ACTUARY'S STORY. By Edmund Kirke.
XIV. THE INDIAN SUMMER. By Cecil Dare.
XV. OUR MONTHLY GOSSIP.
XVI. LITERATURE OF THE DAY.
For sale at all the Book and News Stores.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.
With the number for January, Lippincott's Magazine of Literature, Science, and Education will commence its fifth volume and third year.
The conductors have made liberal arrangements for the forthcoming volume. Their object will continue to be, to present to the American public a magazine of the *highest class*; and they will avail themselves of every means to render it still more valuable, attractive, and entertaining.
Its contents are varied, embracing, in addition to the Serial Novel, Tales, Novelettes, Sketches of Travel and Adventure, Essays, Poems, Papers on Popular Topics of the Day, and Miscellanies by the most able writers.
The ILLUSTRATIONS form an attractive feature.
TERMS.—Yearly subscription, $4. Single number, 35 cents.
CLUB RATES.—Two copies, $8; Five copies, $18; Ten copies, $30. Lippincott's Magazine, with Sunday Magazine, $6 50; with Good Words for the Young, $5 50; with Good Words, $5 75.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers,
11 19 2t Nos. 715 and 717 MARKET St., Philada.

MORE NEW BOOKS
BY THE
American Sunday-School Union.

OUT OF THE ORPHAN'S ASYLUM; or, Sketches in a Country Parish. 16mo, cloth, 350 pp. $1·25.
THIRD BOOK OF 100 PICTURES. 18mo, muslin. 35 cents.
BREAD FROM GOD. 4to, muslin, with large gilt, coloured plates illustrating the Making of Bread. $1·50.
The attention of Pastors, Superintendents and Teachers is invited to the large and beautiful assortment of Prints, Cards, Helps for Teachers, &c., just received from London.
For sale by the
AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION,
1122 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.
11 15 mwf6t

JUST PUBLISHED,
Little Rosie Series,
BY MARGARET HOSMER,
Author of "Cherry the Missionary," "The Voyage of the White Falcon," "Grandma Merritt's Stories," etc. etc.
3 vols. 18mo. Beautifully illustrated by Faber.
Price, per volume, 75 cents, or the set in a neat box, price per set, $2 25.
LITTLE ROSIE'S FIRST PLAY DAYS.
" " IN THE COUNTRY.
" " CHRISTMAS TIMES.
These charming books, by an author so well known as Mrs. Hosmer, will create a sensation among the juvenile fraternity. These are fully equal in interest and spirit to the "Little Prudy" and "Dotty Dimple Series." We predict that "Little Rosie" will soon become as general a favorite as they are.
PORTER & COATES,
PUBLISHERS,
NO. 822 CHESNUT STREET,
2 2mwf}rp PHILADELPHIA.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

BEING DESIROUS OF REDUCING STOCK,
I have concluded to offer
A VERY ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
At lower prices than the same quality can be bought for elsewhere.
Now is the time to buy, in anticipation of the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
Fine Watches and Chains,
Sleeve Buttons and Studs,
Amethyst Studs,
Engagement Rings, Etc.,
Diamond Rings and Studs.
Compare prices, and satisfy yourself.
JOHN C. KELLEY'S
WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE,
No. 33 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,
11 6 stuth2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT BROWN-STONE residence, with coach house, No. 1507 Spruce street. Furniture new and will be included, if wished. Apply to J. NORRIS ROBINSON, at Drexel & Co.'s, No. 34 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia. 11 4tf

FREDERICK SYLVESTER,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 208 South FOURTH Street,
10 15 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

JONES'
One-Price Clothing House,
No. 604 MARKET Street,
Our Garments are well made.
Our Cutters are men of talent.
BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.
Satisfaction Guaranteed Every Purchaser.
GEO. W. NIEMANN, Proprietor,
9 15 wfm5 No. 604 MARKET St., above Sixth.

FESTIVE FRUITS.
WHITE ALMERIA GRAPES,
ORANGES, RAISINS.
ALMONDS, CITRON,
CURRANTS, LEMONS.
CANNED GOODS OF ALL KINDS.
MITCHELL & FLETCHER,
No. 1204 CHESNUT STREET,
11 4 thstu3mp PHILADELPHIA.

INSURANCE.

INCORPORATED 1835.
OFFICE OF THE
DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY
INSURANCE COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 10, 1869.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of the charter
Premiums received from November 1, 1868, to October 1869.

On Marine and Inland Risks	$965,799 24	
On Fire Risks	164,905 96	
		$1,135,701 20
Premiums on Policies not marked off November 1, 1868		449,634 02
		$1,585,335 21
Premiums marked off as earned from November 1, 1868, to October 31, 1869:		
On Marine and Inland Risks	$914,216 29	
On Fire Risks	149,629 70	
		$1,063,845 99
Interest during the same period		115,027 85
Salvages, etc.		1,478 80
		$1,178,373 84
Losses, Expenses, etc., during the year as above:—		
Marine and Inland Navigation Losses	$418,100 39	
Fire Losses	94,244 81	
Return Premiums	49,626 10	
Re-Insurances	41,277 84	
Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, etc.	84,687 15	
Taxes—United States, State, and Municipal Taxes	32,330 64	
Expenses	23,997 08	
		$744,254 01
		$434,119 83

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1869.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan; ten-forties	$216,000 00
100,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750 00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,250 00
500,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	600,925 19
100,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	102,000 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,450 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,625 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270 00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000 00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900 00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500 00
246,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900 00
$1,221,500 Par.	Market value, $1,255,270 00 Cost, $1,215,622 27.	
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	333,700 75
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest and other debts due to the Company	65,237 76
	Stock, Scrip, etc., of sundry Corporations, $4396. Estimated value	2,740 20
	Cash in Bank	$168,319 86
	Cash in Drawer	972 28
		169,291 14
		$1,852,100 04

PHILADELPHIA, November 10, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND of TEN PER CENT. on the CAPITAL STOCK, and SIX PER CENT. interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State taxes.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending October 31, 1869, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the Scrip Certificates of Profits of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1865, be redeemed in Cash, at the office of the Company, on and after 1st of December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day. By a provision of the Charter all Certificates of Scrip not presented for redemption within five years after public notice that they will be redeemed, shall be forfeited and cancelled on the books of the Company.

No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the act of incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Theophilus Paulding,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. M'Farland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer M'Ilvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor,	A. B. Berger, "
George W. Bernadou,	D. T. Morgan, "
William C. Houston,	

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 11 12 1m

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF
NORTH AMERICA,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
(MARINE),
INCORPORATED 1794.

Capital $500,000
Assets July 1, 1869, $2,593,922·10

This Company is now prepared to issue Certificates of Insurance, payable in London, at the Counting House of Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.
CHARLES PLATT,
11 1 mwf 12 31rp VICE-PRESIDENT.

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.

TYNDALE, MITCHELL & WOLF,
No. 707 CHESNUT Street.
China,
Glass, and
Fancy Goods.
Special Attractions in Holiday Goods.
11 16 tuths18trp}

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish, RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LEGOLTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 9sp}

DRY GOODS.

THE "BEE-HIVE"
DRY GOODS STORE,
No. 920 CHESNUT STREET,
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.
Sweeping Reductions
ON THE WHOLE OF OUR STOCK.
Prices far Below Cost of Production.
Cloaks, Sacques, Walking Suits, Black and Colored Dress Silks, French and British Dress Goods, Paisley and French Long and Square SHAWLS, Wool and Stripe SHAWLS, Cloaking Cloths, Velveteens, Linens, Damasks, White Goods, Flannels, Domestics, Laces, Embroideries, Ties, Scarfs and Sashes, Hosiery, Gloves and Underwear, etc. etc.
11 11 thstu1t

FASHIONABLE
GREEN AND BLUE PLAIDS
FOR
DRESSES AND SUITS.
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Have just received and opened this morning,
BLUE AND GREEN PLAID CLOTHS.
BLUE AND GREEN PLAID SERGES.
BLUE AND GREEN PLAID POPLINS.
BLUE AND GREEN PLAID MOHAIRS.
Also, BRIGHT PLAID POPLINS,
BRIGHT PLAID SERGES.
We have a full line of
IRISH POPLINS, all colors.
FRENCH POPLINS, Select Shades.
HEAVY CORDED POPLINS.
SINGLE CORD POPLINS.
9 18 tuths3mrp} SILK FACE POPLINS.

Bargains in Dress Goods.
SHAWLS.
PAISLEY SHAWLS,
(Open and closed centre).
BROCHE SHAWLS,
(Open and closed centre).
Stripe Blanket Shawls,
Plaid Blanket Shawls.
India Scarfs.
J. W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,
9 11 5p PHILADELPHIA.

NOTICE.
THE OLD ESTABLISHED
Fancy Dry Goods Business of
GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
Will be sold on liberal terms to a responsible purchaser. Property for sale or to rent; 25 by 235 feet.
This is a rare chance for any one desiring to secure one of the most desirable business stands in this city. Stock all first-class, and will be sold at its real valuation. Apply as above. 10 2 2m

MINCED MEAT.
MINCED MEAT.
THE BEST IN THE MARKET.
THE NE PLUS ULTRA
MINCED MEAT.
THIS FACT IS BEYOND QUESTION.
The undersigned is now ready to fill all orders for the above celebrated MINCED MEAT, so universally known all over the country.
JOSHUA WRIGHT,
S. W. CORNER
FRANKLIN and SPRING GARDEN
PHILADELPHIA.
FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS. 11 9 tuths1mrp

REMOVAL.
REMOVAL.
J. H. MICHENER & CO.,
CURERS OF THE
CELEBRATED
"Excelsior" Sugar-Cured Hams,
Tongues and Beef,
Have Removed to their
NEW STORE,
Nos. 122 and 124 ARCH STREET,
11 16 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Oradell's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

THE DECEMBER MAGAZINES.

"THE GALAXY."

The December number of *The Galaxy* has the following table of contents:—

"Susan Fielding," by Mrs. Edwards, chapters xxxvi, xxxvii, xxxviii, and xxxix (with an illustration); "On the Red Desert," by Albert S. Evans; "The Old Gate," by H. H.; "The Breath of Life," by John C. Draper, M. D.; "Put Yourself in His Place," by Charles Reade, chapters xxiii, xxiv, xxv, xxvi, and xxvii (with an illustration); "The Cardinal d'Andrea," by the Secretary of the late Cardinal d'Andrea; "Latter Spring," by Rose Terry; "A Marriage and a Theory," by Edgar Fawcett; "A November Afternoon," by Rebecca Harding Davis; "Mrs. Strongitharm's Report," by Jane Strongitharm; "An Editor's Tales"—No. II, Josephine de Montmorenci—by Anthony Trollope; "The Morals and Manners of Journalism," first article, by Richard Grant White; "The Galaxy Miscellany;" "Drift-wood," by Philip Quilibet; "Literature and Art;" "Nebulæ," by the editor.

From a sketch of Cardinal d'Andrea by his Secretary we make the following extracts:—

Two years and a half before the period at which my narrative opens, the unpopularity of the Cardinal Minister gave hopes to his opponents in the Sacred College that the Pope might be induced to recommend his resignation. Three Monsignori were especially active. A plot was formed to denounce in conclave the measures of Antonelli. Two of the cabinet were prepared to resign their portfolios rather than share the popular odium of serving under him. Three Cardinals were privately nominated as a cabinet. But the lion was wary. He had information of all the plot. The conclave was not summoned on the day expected. The two cabinet ministers were promoted and the three recalcitrant Monsignori were sent abroad on embassies.

But the prime movers of the scheme were beyond his reach, and all the more to be feared and hated. They had the ear of the Pope, too. This was not much; for, after all, the real power in Rome is the Cardinal Minister. Obstinate as is the Pope on some points, the general tone of his character is indecision. On one point he is easily inflamed. To suggest the least renunciation of his dignities, his who would restore the most obsolete of them, is heresy and treason. Here the Cardinal Minister, able at all times to obtain private audience of the Pope, had a decided advantage over his opponents. With a consummate knowledge of character, a perfect master of words, he had learned to mould the unsuspecting Pontiff at will. It was not remarkable, therefore, that as a result of these insinuations, the Pope, very poor at all disguises, should show a coldness and *hauteur* to his supposed secret enemies.

The sentiments of Cardinal d'Andrea were well known. He had broken through the traditional rules of the Secret Consistory, which merely assents to measures proposed by the ministry, by declaring his right, as a Prince of the Church, to speak his sentiments. The debate thus opened brought forth others less resolute, who, although feeling strongly on the subject, wanted some one else to begin. To accept the proposition of the Cabinet of Turin, approved of by France and Austria secretly, was the gist of the Cardinal d'Andrea's argument. It was playing into his enemy's hand. From that day the Pope's confidence was gone. This was all the Cardinal Minister desired. The timid and irresolute saw the Cardinal's star was on the decline, and held aloof accordingly. But this coldness on the part of the Vatican, this manly boldness in the people's cause, bore fruit elsewhere. The Ultramontanes denounced d'Andrea as if he had been Luther or Voltaire. But Republicans in France, the liberal Catholics of England and America, the majority of the Austrian and Northern Italian prelates and clergy, were friendly to his proposition. Germany has since pronounced decisively on the point, as witness the large and powerful "Society of Catholics to resist the aggressions of Rome," formed this year in Baden. The Cardinal d'Andrea became, therefore, the leader of the liberal policy of Cavour, in Rome—the chosen of the people. The far-seeing minister recognized the danger of this. A vain and impolitic person, by some precipitancy, might have compromised himself. Not so this man. Here let me endeavor to give a slight sketch of the Cardinal d'Andrea, necessarily imperfect, as pen and ink sketches always are.

He had been bred for the army, and served in the Noble Guards for three years. His military training imparted an upright and commanding carriage to his person, and methodical and precise habits in the management of his affairs. His disposition was essentially gentlemanly. Disdaining the mean and tricksy diplomacy of the Vatican back-stairs, he had always been distinguished for genuine and open conduct. He had read much, and of a style of literature to which most men in his position are strangers. The ban of the "Index" did not prevent his candid examination of any book. Thus he was quite *au fait* with the various philosophical schools of thought of the period.

Well read in history, he was a believer in reform. Here he clashed violently with his great foes, the Jesuits. No word is more detested by them than reform. When the Abbot Casaretto attempted the reformation of the Benedictine order, he was viewed with the greatest suspicion, and discountenanced on every hand; but by the aid of Cardinal d'Andrea he succeeded in altering the lazy, apathetic body of St. Paul's Extra Muros into the active working order of Santo Scholastica, engaged in the ancient work of the Benedictines—schools and literature.

The Cardinal d'Andrea, as protector of this order, obtained the approval and benediction of the Pope for Casaretto, to the discomfiture of his enemies. But, viewing the Jesuits as the foes of reform, his scheme was to destroy their influence in the public schools. Every one knows that by these the order obtains its ascendancy in Rome. Two thousand boys go to confession to the Jesuits every festival of St. Aloysius.

In his religious views, the Cardinal, although a rigid Catholic, was by no means bigoted. Like Pere Hyacinthe, he could see and value the good in Protestants. He read their books, and studied the points of controversy. In his manners he was always self-possessed, urbane, and polite. Unexacting toward his inferiors, but demanding all the honors due to his rank from those disposed to forget them. To needy priests of good morals he was uniformly generous, always obtaining for them some employment. Literary men were always welcomed and assisted. He corresponded with some of the most distinguished European statesmen. He never resorted to the casuistry of his opponents, to excuse immorality and licentiousness. His habits were strictly virtuous. He had an ambition, but I believe it to have been that of a patriot. The ancient grandeur of the Roman people, their capacity for good, the benefits that might accrue from a constitutional government like England's, or such as Cavour and Ricasoli sought to found in Italy, these inspired him with the most ardent zeal.

* * * * * * *

The Cardinal retired early, and it being moonlight and very fine, resolved to send back the carriage and walk home. He walked in company with his secretary, a servant as usual attending at a little distance. He had passed into the Corso, when a man suddenly started out of the small and dark Via Fontanella di Borghese. The Cardinal suspected harm, but by the moonlight, at that moment somewhat clouded, he thought he recognized the person. It was a celebrated politician, who dared not have open intercourse with any one, for fear of compromising them; and he conveyed the unwelcome intelligence that the Cardinal's life was in imminent danger. He could not say how the conspiracy was to be effected, but those who planned it were too fearful and revengeful, and their emissaries too mercenary to fail. Every moment was of importance.

A plan was speedily devised. The Hon. Mr. K—— was leaving at 2 o'clock, in his private carriage, for Civita Vecchia, to catch the French steamer touching at Civita Vecchia at half-past 12 next day, on her way to Naples. The secretary knew Mr. K——, an ardent member of the Church of England, greatly admired the Cardinal. On arriving at the palace, he hastily exchanged his cassock for a clerical coat, and throwing a large cloak over all, he stealthily made his way to the Hotel d'Angleterre, where Mr. K—— was staying. Fearful of espionage, he took a very circuitous way, and arrived just as Mr. K—— entered. His errand was briefly told, and the generous Englishman proposed that the Cardinal should accompany him, disguised as a friend whose name appeared in his passport. The friend, on being consulted, agreed, and the secretary left, promising to be ready at a certain street with the Cardinal, where the carriage was to take him up.

On his return the Cardinal could hardly be prevailed on to agree to this arrangement, desiring to face the danger and appeal to the Pontiff. But the Holy Father would ask, "Who is the enemy?" What could he reply? And then a discovery that their plans were known would only render them more assiduous in bringing things to an issue. At present there was reasonable presumption that they did not imagine any one informed of their design. From a distance, the Cardinal could state his views, and demand satisfactory redress. These, and numerous other reasons connected with the state of Rome, subsequently prevailed, and his eminence put on the beard and moustache our English friend had given us, (a fortunate relic of the Carnival) and with the aid of a large Inverness cape and white wideawake, was splendidly disguised. It wanted two hours and a half of the time. The Cardinal never lost his presence of mind, but was gloomy and foreboding. At last we called the valet, devoted to his master, and informed him of the plan. He was to pretend illness on the part of the Cardinal. He listened carefully to his instructions and exclaimed, "Eminence, your shoes and stockings!" We looked down and saw that the patent leather, low clerical shoes with gold buckles, and the red silk stockings, were very obvious betrayals of the rank of the disguised. No lay shoes and stockings were at hand, until the valet bethought him of his own. Hastily effecting the exchange, the Cardinal passed out of the palace alone, not suffering any one to accompany him.

The whole of the next day passed heavily, but no inquiries were made for his eminence. As his valet only waited on him, the other domestics easily believed that he was indisposed. Two days after, the secretary hastily scanned the "Giornale di Roma," where he saw the departure of Mr. K—— announced, and that of his friend. The valet, poor fellow, though somewhat obese and awkward, executed an eccentric *pas seul* in token of his satisfaction at the news, then broke out into a fervent Ave Maria for his master's safety.

Four days elapsed, and a summons came to attend the Consistory. Then it was announced that the Cardinal had left for Naples. The letter he soon afterwards published, containing his sentiments on the temporal power and his indignant protest against the personal ill-treatment he had received, excited great and universal comment. The recent publication of Padre Passaglia's pamphlet added to the interest of this letter. It furnished the Cardinal Minister with fitting pretext for vindictive measures. The absent Cardinal was denounced as a traitor, and no one dared defend him. One Cardinal, indeed, spoke a few deprecatory words in his behalf, but he would have been silent had he not received a threat from a powerful person that unless he defended D'Andrea, his share in a certain conspiracy would be revealed to the Minister. Whatever was the grief of the Holy Father—and we are warranted in believing it to have been considerable—or the secret indignation of the Sacred College, the Cardinal D'Andrea was despoiled of all his offices and emoluments. The object of this persecution was then located in ill-furnished lodgings on the Chiaja at Naples, sorely distressed for money. More than this, his good name was suffering. It was currently reported that he had led on others into danger, and then deserted them. The Roman Committee feared they would be unable to control popular fury. These anxieties affected the Cardinal's health, and by advice of friends he appealed to the Pope. The answer was that, on an unreserved submission to the decision of his Holiness, he might return, with full assurance that the past would be forgotten.

A week after receiving this assurance he returned. A complete statement of his views and reasons for espousing them was drawn up and sent to the Holy Father. Daily a summons was expected to his presence. Then the Cardinal resolved to assert his right to an audience, and repaired to the Vatican. He was informed that all his communications to the Pope were to pass through the hands of the Cardinal Secretary. To sue to his worst foe—this was the climax of bitterness. The high spirit of his eminence never recovered this indignity. The Holy Father was all this time informed that the Cardinal had returned, but was recusant, and rejected all overtures of reconciliation. After his last repulse the Cardinal made no further efforts, but it was easy to see he suffered acutely. He seemed, however, to have dismissed the subject from his thoughts, and talked of following the example of Charles V. He said, "I am not the first statesman whose dreams have ended in a monastery."

The Cardinal's adherents among the "Young Rome" party were constantly on the alert, suspecting violence. But his enemies were far too wary to resort to open acts. They remained so quiet that all suspicion was lulled to rest, except in the Cardinal and his secretary. It is remarkable that we sometimes find an idea dart suddenly into the mind, seemingly without cause or ramification. We reason against the enforced conclusions it entails, but it doggedly adheres to us until we are forced to attend to it. This was the case with the secretary, probably also with the Cardinal. The idea took this shape: "The favorite mode of obtaining secret information in Rome is by eavesdropping and espionage. This palace has been for two months at the bidding of those who knew the Cardinal would return to it. They are anxious to know all he says and does, if possible, all he thinks. They will study the revelations of his countenance in moments of *abandon*. And if they have designs"—here the idea seemed going into extravagance. Yet the very next day after I had resolved these floating thoughts into fixed shape, I was sitting at breakfast with the Cardinal, when he suddenly dropped his cup of chocolate, and rising went to a picture and carefully examined it. On his return to the table I exclaimed, "Your eminence is thinking of Sir Walter Scott, but it was surely imprudent to reveal the suspicion." He replied, "Merely a fancy." We looked at each other, and I felt the same idea pass through his mind. We were literally "eating our meal in fear." Only two nights before I was reading in that room, and the twilight had deepened as I sat thinking over my book. As I looked up, by the faint red glow of the wood fire, I fancied that picture, a St. Francis meditating, had a peculiar expression about the eyes. The rapt saint looks upward, ignoring mundane vanities; this looked downward, and steadily at me. I felt inclined to cut it open, but dared not. After all, I imagined the gloom had deceived me, but now I perceived the same idea had passed over his eminence. I resolved to make him understand that I had followed his thoughts. "Do you think," said I, "that St. Francis in his meditations became sometimes a little *distrait?* That his eyes wandered from heaven, for example, to some worldly object, say, as to the quality of your eminence's breakfast, or became suddenly diverted by our conversation." He looked steadily at me, then at the picture which faced him as he sat, but was behind me. Then after a moment replied, "It is a fatality." I saw no more of him that day. I heard from the valet that he was anxious not to be disturbed. I had no reason to think him ill. His mind was distressed, but his *physique* was robust, and his habits very abstemious. Had he been in the least ill, I should have heard it from his valet.

Four days afterwards I was informed that the Cardinal desired me to spend the evening in his private apartments. These apartments were three, communicating. There was no entry but the door of the antechamber. This opened into a chamber well filled with books, and this again into the Cardinal's bedroom. We had dined at five. His eminence had confined himself to his favorite and insipid Chablis, of which he drank one little flask; I, to a more generous vintage of Burgundy. The subject of our conversation was exceedingly important. With the idea upon us like an incubus, we conversed in low tones, and ever and anon the Cardinal rose and examined the outer door. Only vulgar listeners use keyholes. The conversation ended by my being intrusted with certain documents to place in safe keeping.

At half-past nine I bade the Cardinal goodnight. He retired to say his office. I remarked afterwards that a passage in the office of that day was singularly apropos to our condition, "fearfulness and trembling hath come upon me, and an horrible dread hath overwhelmed me." Knowing the importance of the documents, I hesitated to keep them in my possession. Sealing them in a pocket, I put on a street dress and hastened to an English gentleman, who cheerfully undertook their keeping. To baffle pursuit, I slept at the hotel where he was staying.

I rose early and repaired to the palace. The valet had orders to wake his master at seven. It wanted but a few minutes. I retired to my room. Scarcely a quarter of an hour elapsed ere the valet rushed in, pale with affright, exclaiming, "His eminence is dead!" I followed him quickly to the apartmet, having alarmed the household. The disposition of the chamber was as ordinary. The Cardinal's dress lay on a chair, as his valet had placed it. His breviary was open at vespers. The bed was the only thing disturbed. There were certain indications of a struggle, although very slight. The usually placid countenance of the Cardinal was flushed and discolored, the eyes partially open, the mouth rigidly closed. The two hands grasped the bed clothes convulsively. A physician was hastily summoned, who pronounced life to have been extinct some hours. "From what cause?" I asked. He whispered, "they will probably say apoplexy." I am bound to say that when I left that chamber the idea was rooted in my mmd as a fact corroborated by most dark and awful circumstances. The populace formed its idea, too.

I close this paper with an apropos account of the one thing that made the *idea* a *fact* to me. I was summoned to attend the Cardinal Antonelli, who, after conversing on a variety of subjects, asked me for the papers I had received on that fatal night. I attempted to parry the question, to ascertain how much he knew, when, to my surprise, he repeated *verbatim* certain portions of the conversation held that evening in the late Cardinal's study. I expressed my astonishment, and plainly informed him that he forced on me unwelcome inferences. Here was a proof that some one had been present during a secret conversation. How? Where? And if this person or persons could be present *to see* and *hear*, might not he or they have also power *to do?*

I rejoice to say, though strenuous exertions were made to obtain the papers, they were as persistently guarded, and I have them now.

SILVER PLATED WARE, ETC.

ESTABLISHED IN 1840.

MEAD & ROBBINS,

SUCCESSORS TO JOHN C. MEAD & SON,

Manufacturers of the Finest Grades of

SILVER PLATED WARES.

We make our own goods; deposit the Silver accurately by weight, and Warrant each article by our Trade Mark on the base, and by written guarantees if preferred. They are equal to the finest grades of English and French Wares, and artistic in design and elegantly ornamented.

CUTLERY.

Pearl, Ivory, and Rubber Cutlery in great variety, plate and unplated, in quantities as required.

N.E. Corner Ninth and Chesnut,

10 1 fmw2m PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

GRAND CLOSING SALE

OF

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.'S

IMMENSE STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS

At Retail.

Unprecedented Bargains

IN

SILKS,

VELVETS,

DRESS GOODS, and

MISCELLANEOUS

DRY GOODS.

THIS STOCK IS THE MOST EXTENSIVE AND VARIED EVER OFFERED AT RETAIL IN THIS CITY,

AND CONTAINS MORE NOVELTIES AND STAPLES OF RECENT IMPORTATION THAN CAN BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

ONE PRICE AND NO DEVIATION.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT STREET,

1 2 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

1869.

"AT THORNLEY'S."

ATTRACTIVE DISPLAY.

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF GOODS.

We beg leave to make a "common sense" statement to "sensible people," namely:—That from a long experience in business, a close application to business, running under light expenses and buying all goods for cash, we can sell very much cheaper than parties whose expenses are four or five hundred per cent more than ours, and who don't sell any more goods. And furthermore, our store is large and well lighted, and

"Centrally Located,"

(N. E. Cor. Eighth and Spring Garden),

Of easy access from every part of the city by the cars, and exchange tickets or passes, and we deliver all goods punctually, and free of charge.

SILKS, SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS,
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, CASSIMERES,
CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, LINEN GOODS,
KID GLOVES, CORSETS, SKIRTS, HDKFS., ETC.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,

N. E. Cor. Eighth and Spring Garden,

10 16 tf PHILADELPHIA.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORES.

OLD STORE.

No. 828 ARCH STREET.

NEW STORE,

No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.

NEW DEPARTMENT—BED CLOTHING.

BEST BLANKETS, fresh from the mills.
MARSEILLES BED QUILTS.
HONEYCOMB QUILTS, all sizes.
ALLENDALE AND LANCASTER QUILTS.
LINEN SHEETINGS, all widths.
COTTON SHEETINGS, all widths.
PILLOW CASINGS.

We bid for a large trade in BED CLOTHING, by selling reliable goods at the lowest prices. 8 21 mwf

NOW OPENING

AT THE

EIGHTH STREET RIBBON STORE,

No. 107 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

Four doors above Arch street:

BONNET RIBBONS,
SASH RIBBONS,
SATIN RIBBONS,
VELVET RIBBONS,
BONNET VELVETS,
SILKS,
BLACK AND COLORED SATINS,
BLACK ENGLISH CRAPES,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
FEATHERS AND PLUMES,
LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS,
BONNET AND HAT FRAMES,

All which I offer at the lowest prices.

JULIUS SICHEL,

No. 107 North EIGHTH Street,

9 28 tuths2mrp Four doors above Arch.

BARGAINS! DESIRABLE! SCARCE!

In addition to a very huge complete stock, we have some attractive bargains in every department. Among them we enumerate a few.

62 cent Wool Poplins.
$1·00 Heavy Tartan Plaids.
$1·25 Silk Poplins.
$1·25 Fancy French Poplins.
75 cent Black Poplins.
$1·00 Black Poplins.
$1·25 Black Ottomans.
$1·00 Black Merinoes.
$6·00 Fine Heavy Blankets.
$2·50 Extra Black Velveteen.
$2·00 Black Caracullas.
$10·00 Black Cloaks.
$3·00 Woollen Long Shawls.
$12·00 Broche Square Shawls.

We invite attention to our BLACK DRESS GOODS. The stock is large, fresh, and down in many instances to gold value.

COOPER & CONARD,

S. E. CORNER NINTH AND MARKET,

1 7 fsm PHILADELPHIA.

LINEN DEPARTMENT.

SHEETING LINEN, NAPKINS,
PILLOW LINEN, DOYLIES,
SHIRTING LINEN, TOWELS,
TABLE LINEN, BIRD-EYES,
ETC. ETC.

Also, a full line of

BLANKETS.

PERKINS & CO.,

No. 9 SOUTH NINTH STREET,

9 6 mw3m5p PHILADELPHIA.

INSURANCE.

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372·13

CAPITAL.....$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS.....1,083,528·70
PREMIUMS.....1,193,843·43

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788·12. INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker, Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant, Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards, William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea, Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales, Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

ASBURY

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 805 BROADWAY, corner of Eleventh Street, New York.

CASH CAPITAL.....$150,000
$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.

PHILADELPHIA REFERENCES.

Thomas T. Tasker, John M. Maris, J. B. Lippincott,
Charles Spencer, William Divine, James Long,
John A. Wright, S. Morris Wain, James Hunter,
Arthur G. Coffin, John B. McCreary, R. H. Worne.

Organized April, 1868. 375 Policies issued first six months; over 2000 in the twelve months following.
All forms of Policies issued on most favorable terms.
Special advantages offered to Clergymen.
A few good agents wanted in city or country. Apply to

JAMES M. LaNGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
SAMUEL POWERS, Special Agent. 4 16

INSURE AT HOME,

IN THE

Penn Mutual Life Insurance

COMPANY.

No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

ASSETS, $3,000,000.

CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.

MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZEN

LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.

OLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18]

JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR.....A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

STRICTLY MUTUAL.

Provident Life and Trust Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.

President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH,
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.

The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 1 27

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital.....$200,000·00
Cash Assets, July 1, 1869. $513,379·23.

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr, J. Livingston Erringer,
Nalbro Frazier, James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood, William G. Boulton,
Benjamin T. Tredick, Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart, Thomas H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown, James Aertsen.

This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 25

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge, David Lewis,
M. E. Maheny, Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis, Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant, A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming, Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton, Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr., Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 28

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets.....$2,850,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin, Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones, Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown, Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor, T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White, Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh, John P. White,
S. Morris Wain, Louis C. Madeira,
John Mason, Charles W. Cushman
George L. Harrison,

ARTHUR G COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
CHAS. H. REEVES, Asst. Secretary. 2 15

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $300,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS:

Charles Richardson, Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn, John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert, Edward B. Orne,
Henry Lewis, Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles, John W. Everman,
George A. West, Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr., John Devereux,
Alexander Benson, Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst, Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins, J. Gillingham Fell.
Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 20

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY,

JOHN T. BAILEY,

N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.

DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING

Of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS. 2 25

INSURANCE.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE C

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOL

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents

2 45 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERR

EDUCATIONAL.

THE EDGEHILL SCHOO

a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its session in the new Academy Building at

MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY

MONDAY, September 6, 1869.

For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL, 6 28 tf Principa

RUFUS ADAM

ELOCUTIONIST,

No. 1104 GIRARD STREET,

(Between Chesnut and Market streets.) 11 5fmw1

JAMES PEARCE, M. B., ORGANIST,

ST. MARK'S (No. 1400 SPRUCE Street), can be s from 9 till 10 A. M. and from 7 till 8 P. M. Teaches the gan, Piano, and Harmony. 10 9 stuth

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.

DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.

WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.

802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watche

AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,

Of the most celebrated makers.

FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINE

In 14 and 18 karat.

DIAMOND and other Jewelry of the latest designs. Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coi Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutle Plated Ware, etc. 11 5 fmw

RICH JEWELRY

JOHN BRENNAN

DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER,

NO. 13 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,

8 2 mwf 9mrp PHILADELPHIA.

ESTABLISHED 1828.

WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS

G. W. RUSSELL,

NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH STREET,

Has a well selected stock, at low prices, of

WATCHES, FINE JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, AND [11 3 wfmlm

ROGERS' TRIPLE-PLATED SPOONS, FORKS, ET

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets 2 25 Second floor, and late of No. 25 S. THIRD St.

PAPER HANGINGS.

NAGLE, COOKE & EWING,

LATE WITH HOWELL & BROS.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN

PAPER HANGINGS

No. 1338 CHESNUT Street.

GEORGE F. NAGLE.
H. H. COOKE, late of firm of Howell & Brother
H. C. EWING. 9 24 fmw3m

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 25

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
3 15 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

MERRICK & SONS,

ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 30

GIRARD TUBE WORKS.

JOHN H. MURPHY & BROS.

Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WORKS,

TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.

OFFICE,

No. 42 North FIFTH Street. [41

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, ETC.

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS

AND

Drawing Materials

Of all kinds.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,

9 22 wfmtf No. 924 CHESNUT Street.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 230 NORTH WHARVES

AND

No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

ALEXANDER G CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL. 2 23

INTERNATIONAL COINAGE.

The following translation of a very interesting and valuable paper on "International Coinage," in the "Prussian Annals," volume 24, is from the pen of Mr. Eugene Northumb.

It will appear, from a perusal of this able and instructive disquisition of the subject, that decided preference over all others is given to the plan proposed in the bill presented at the last session of Congress by our fellow-citizen, Judge Kelley.

The defects of the "French System," so called, are indicated with great clearness, and it will take all the ingenuity of Mr. Samuel Ruggles, late Commissioner from the United States to the International Coinage Convention held at Paris, to defend his pet theory against the vigorous assaults of his Prussian adversary. Indeed, a careful examination and frank consideration of the arguments presented in favor of the various plans that have been proposed, seem to lead inevitably to the conclusion arrived at by Mr. Northumb, viz.:—"That the simple requirements of Mr. Kelley's bill would secure the introduction of an international coinage in the easiest and most practicable way possible:"—

The question of international coinage has occupied a good deal of attention of late, especially in Germany, where it was the subject of discussion in the Assembly (June 13, 1868), and in the Duties Parliament (June 21, 1869), and there seems to be some danger of the adoption of a convention on the part of Germany, concluded December 23, 1865, between France, Italy, Belgium, and Switzerland, for a term of fifteen years, which has been joined by Greece, and most likely will be by Spain also. In the United States the bill presented during the last session by Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, has brought the subject prominently before the public, and it is to be regretted that action could not then have been taken, because the adoption of Mr. Kelley's plan by Congress would have been influential in delaying foreign governments from attempting the establishment of an international coinage on the basis of the gold franc, which could only prove a failure.

A system of coinage claiming universality should rest on the gold standard exclusively. This is no longer contradicted, since France is about to introduce this single standard, by which one defect in her money system will be removed. The last French Committee on Coinage, report of March 5, recommended decidedly the abolition of a double standard, a limitation in the coinage of 5 franc silver pieces on private account, and a restriction of their legal circulation and to francs in any payment. Belgium, Switzerland, and Italy have always been opposed to a double standard, and its discontinuance will be of momentous importance for those States which maintain only the silver standard. As long as one could have coined in Paris, of 10 kilogr. silver (9-10 fine), 1985 francs, and of 10 kilogr. gold 30922·50 francs, after deducting the charges for coining, and while several millions of well-preserved 20-franc pieces were yet in circulation in France, the price of silver could not fall much below 60¾d per ounce standard (value of gold to silver, 1 to 5·60). How much the value of silver must fall, if France and other countries adopt the single gold standard, cannot be foreseen, though it has been estimated at 25 to 30 per cent.

Before entering further on the other essential qualities of international coinage it may be well to advance a few observations.

A coin is a disk (*un disque*) of gold or silver, the full weight of which is guaranteed by the State, and which has an addition of copper, likewise guaranteed, for the better protection of the gold or silver against external influences. Such is the fundamental idea, inherited by all nations from their infancy. The sicle of Abraham, the talent, the drachma of the Greek, the as of the Roman, the livre of Charlemagne, the pound of William the Conqueror, were at the same time unit of weight and unit of money. During the barbarism of the Middle Ages, when kings disposed arbitrarily of the property of their subjects, the opinion gained ground that money should be only a representation or token of value; it was then thought sufficient that a prince need only imprint on a coin any value he pleased, to give it such value in reality; the weight of the silver was no longer considered. How much evil resulted from this maxim, how much counterfeiting became common among all nations, is well known; only the Chinese, who for nearly three thousand years have preserved the same unit of money, a certain weight of fine silver, protected themselves against it.

For many years the thought of giving to all nations a common coin has been manifest, but its realization was sought in trifling ways, looked upon by all thoughtful men as temporary relief only, and a precarious measure besides. England and France had originally the same unit of money, the pound silver, divided into 20 shillings or sous, at 12 pence or deniers. In the former country the debasement of money by the ruler terminated during the time of Elizabeth, and its pound fell to one-third only of its primary value, while in the latter country it ended only with the fall of royalty itself, and its livre tournois fell to 1-76 of its original value. England, as early as the sixteenth century, changed from the silver to the double standard, and in 1717, in fact, in 1816 by law also, to the exclusive gold standard; thus it arrived at the present sovereign of 1869 pieces per 40 Troy pound of standard gold, 11-12 fine, or of 7·3225 grammes of fine gold. France, in 1795, found its livre debased to nearly 4½ grammes of silver; it adopted this weight as a new unit of money, and in 1803 permitted the coinage of gold pieces of 900-155 grammes of gold, designating their value at 20 francs. By this, against the intent of the legislature, the double standard was introduced; about 1865 France adopted *de facto* the single gold standard, and seems now to pass to the last period in the history of coinage—the establishment of the gold standard on the basis of the gold franc.

What is this gold franc? It deserves first the reproach of being too small for coinage, and exists only in pieces of five. Its weight is 0·2903225806...plus an infinitesimal decimal fraction of fine gold (900 grammes gold = 3100 francs); but such weight is found neither in the metric nor in any other system of the world; the 5, 10, and 20 franc pieces are not at all weighable. Consequently this coin does not satisfy the demand of being of a guaranteed weight, which every one, as long as it has not lost its weight, should be bound to accept in payment. It would be illogical to recommend its adoption to other nations.

The government of Belgium, by its representative, declared in the international conference on coinage in Paris (session of June 17, 1867):—"Belgium would prefer that the conference adopt an entirely new system of coinage, would establish principles and not practical expedients. Nothing durable could be created by the latter and only fresh difficulties for the future. A common system of coinage can be reached only on a primary unalterable basis; if resting on a unit of 5 or 10 grammes it would possess the immeasurable advantage that all nations could adopt it without exciting national sensibilities. True, it would require the discontinuance of existing coins, but a rational, definite system would be created, which would stand unchangeable." The representative of Belgium added to this, that, in his opinion, no true 5, 10, or 20 francs existed, since they were not amenable to metric weight. But the conference did not enter on this proposition, and Belgium, too small to introduce a new coinage, and not able to prevent the influx of French gold, yielded; still, after the expiration of the treaty with France, it would be inclined to join in a rational system of coins, if such exists.

M. Chevalier expresses himself in a similar manner; his authority in matters of coinage is so great in France and elsewhere that his opinion deserves a place. In a letter to the *Journal des Debats* of June 26, 1867, he gives an elaborate history of the gold franc, and concludes thus:—"We have a right to ask whether the 20-franc piece possesses those qualities which render it worthy of adoption by other nations. The metrical system is at present in general favor, and will finally displace all others; but the very misfortune in our gold is to be without the pale of metric weight. The 20-franc piece weighs 6·45161.... grammes plus a decimal fraction, and is as "baroque" as the sovereign, the dollar, or any other coin. The English have just as much right to propose the sovereign as an international coin, or the Spaniards their doubloon. In honor of the metric system we should bring a sacrifice to other nations by giving up our present coinage. That would be preaching by example, and no predication could be more effective. M. E. de Parien, Vice-President of the State Council, shares this opinion. See *Journal des Economistes*, June, 1867.

From all this it appears that, in the eyes of those who know the French system of coins is not faultless, and before adopting the same, it is well worth while to inquire whether or not a new national plan can satisfy all just demands. The so-called "Latin Coinage Union" is a considerable fact: the idea of travelling through seven States, with eighty-six millions of inhabitants, without calling at exchange offices, is very pleasant. Still, the *United States* should well prove the plan proposed by Mr. Kelley, and if convinced of its entire practicability, *take the lead* in the reform at an early day, even if, for a time, a "Saxon Coinage Union" should stand side by side with the Latin.

In saying this, it is proper to ask whether the English would give up their sovereign to attain this desirable object. The sovereign has many advantages over the Napoleon d'or. By its finer composition (11-12 against 9-10) it resists much better the effect of circulation. The gold, in a fluid state, separates from the copper much easier in a mixture of 9 to 1, than in that of 11 to 1, and an exact standard is better preserved. The expense of coining is less, because less copper is used. With an equal value it weighs about 3 per cent. less, and is thus of easier transportation. Finally, Great Britain maintains its standard.

As early as 1663 the Troy pound of standard gold was coined into 44½ guineas; since 1816 it makes £46 14s. 6d. sterling; 40 Troy pounds thus give 1780 guineas or 1869 sovereigns, and 21 sovereigns are exactly equal to 20 guineas. As the sovereign has 20 and the guinea 21 shillings, this is only an inverted manner of counting. England at the proper time has undergone great sacrifices to maintain its standard. Before the time of William III all silver coins in circulation had gradually sunk to one-half their original value. When new coins of full weight were coined or exported, there were but two ways possible—either to reduce the standard one-half, or to take in all lighter coins at the expense of the State. Thanks to the efforts of Newton, Locke, Flamsteed, and Montagne, the latter view prevailed in Parliament, which resolved, in 1695, with 225 against 144 votes, to re-establish the standard of Elizabeth's reign. At a time when other nations of Europe had a most barbarous money, England spent £2,700,000 sterling to redeem base coins. A second example was given to the civilized world in 1816, when the forced currency of bank notes was to be ended. Instead of coining the sovereign, as was proposed, of equal value with the debased paper currency, its full weight was restored, and all loans made in the latter, which had fallen 70 per cent., were redeemed in sovereigns of full value. Such a history naturally makes England proud of the sovereign.

France, in 1795, adopted the existing value of the livre tournois as unit of money, and a decree of 1810 prescribed that all coins below the legal value should be drawn in by the treasury. The habit of the French to ascribe a higher value to coin is so deeply rooted that article 1895 of the Code Napoleon foresees the possibility of such a measure.

In civilized States the law tends to the preservation of the standard of coinage. In England every sovereign which by use has fallen from 123 grains to 122½, or lost 0·0063 parts, when paid into a public bank, is cut in two and returned to the person who delivered the same. In practice this is done by the Bank of England and its branches. After ascertaining the value of the amount by weighing the total, each sovereign is tested on a specially constructed scale, and if found too light it goes to the mint. From the public it is received only at the real value of £3 17s. 9d. per pound Troy.

In Germany also the laws for preserving the standard are very strict. Every State, by treaty of January 24, 1857, is obliged to send to the mint all coins that have lost 2 per cent. in one thaler pieces and 1½ per cent. in two thaler pieces, but to receive them as of full value. In Austria no such regulations have been enacted. Under the Latin Coinage Union the States refuse to receive gold pieces of 0·005 part less than their full value, and this rule alone must destine the entire system to destruction. To avoid a crisis, sooner or later, from the circulation of debased coin, they now propose in England to redeem it again at the expense of the State, which, with a circulation of £80,000,000, and a new coinage of 4,000,000 annually, would cost 17 per million. Such a measure might, however, induce an artificial debasing of gold, and for other reasons would hardly be practicable with international gold coins. The report of the master of the English Mint shows that the coin in circulation loses per year £35,000 from usage, which is 437·5 per million.

The French coin is in a worse condition. In a number of the *Revue Contemporaine* of January 31, 1869, we find:—"We call attention to the fact that in all coinage operations in consequence of tolerance, fineness is taken at only 899-1000, thus counting 1000 francs in 5-franc silver pieces as 4972 to 4975 grammes, instead of kilogrammes. Then 1000 new-coined francs contained only 994·40 francs silver, a difference of 5·60 per mille. The French administration of finances makes no secret of this "faiblage," and every year the "Compte-General de l'Administration des Finances" demonstrates the gain resulting to the State, which in 1863 was 164,380 from 210,000,000 coined. In his report of October 25, 1867, the United States Secretary of the Treasury announces that the fineness of French gold coins changes to 898·5 and 899·8, and the average for several years was only 898·2. The French Government (see *Moniteur* of November 20, 1866) excuses this by the impossibility of keeping the exact standard; but it is strange that they always remain *below* the normal standard. In England the deviation is only a two-millionth part; in Prussia all lately coined thalers contain 9001-10000, and in 1867, when large sums were coined, the difference from the normal amount was only 3⅓ thalers in 31½ millions. There are no legal Napoleons of full weight in existence.

The system proposed by Mr. Kelley in the United States House of Representatives, as illustrated further in a memorandum published by E. B. Elliott, Esq., of the Treasury Department, contemplates international coins on the metrical basis of a unit of weight, the gramme. A perfect identity of coinage among all nations is impossible, as the only end that can be reached is, that all should bring their coinage into simple relations with this unit of weight. If England and France would alter their coin but very little these simple relations would obtain:—20 dollars=100 francs=£4 sterling=3 German Union crowns=5 Russian half imperials=30 grammes of fine gold. At present—

20 dollars=30·0932 grammes of fine gold.		
100 francs=29·032258	"	"
£4 ster.=29·29	"	"
5 half imperials=30	"	"
3 Union crowns=30	"	"

Under this act all coins of gold and silver should be 9-10 fine. The silver dollar=22·5 grammes fine, to be legal tender in payments not above 10 dollars, and would be exactly equal to the French 5 franc silver piece, the only actual legal coin of France.

England would have to increase the fine gold of the sovereign from 7·3225 to 7·50 grammes. There seems to be no disposition as yet in Great Britain to do this until the advantages of the new system are established. All that is necessary, however, is a law in the countries interested permitting the coinage of at least one of the proposed pieces, and decreeing their ready acceptation in the public banks, together with the present coins. Still we think that *the simple requirements of Mr. Kelley's bill would secure the introduction of an international coinage in the easiest and most practicable way possible.*

FRANCE.

Court Gossip—The Emperor Actually Writes his Abdication—The Grand Duchess.

PARIS, November 5.—All Saints' Day was to the end as quiet as I informed you its commencement was. The editors of *La Reforme* brayed on Baudin's grave, and placed an immense wreath of yellow amaranths on it. Cavaignac's grave was covered with the same floral tributes—addressed rather to Godefroy Cavaignac, the writer on *Le National*, than to Eugene Cavaignac, the general. Strange to say, Marrast's grave did not receive a single visitor, although he was for years the life and soul of *Le National* and of the Republican party. Not twenty people visited Proudhon's grave, in Mont Parnasse Cemetery. There was not a new crown on Beranger's. Political idols come and go out of fashion like crinolines and pagoda sleeves.

Count de Beaumont continues to "pink" his visiting list. He, by the way, is a grandson of Dupuytrer, the famous surgeon, who left his million or million and a half of golden dollars to his only daughter. Count de Beaumont's last antagonist is Count de Fitzjames, a young naval officer, who was severely wounded by Count de Beaumont. The latter has duels set down for every other day this week. I am told he is not considered by the expert fencers to be particularly skilful with the sword, and it is expected he may yet meet his match. The laughers are making great sport of Prince de Metternich for writing such letters to any woman—he being a diplomatist, and trained to use words to conceal thoughts!—as would give her husband warrant to send a challenge. There is a mania for duels here now. Every other man you meet has his "affair" for to-morrow afternoon. Duellists have made this step towards good sense: instead of the former morning meeting about sunrise—just when a nervous fellow, thinking too much of earth's last night for sleep, was falling in to a doze—the rendezvous is in the afternoon, which gives one time for a good breakfast (doctors object to a lunch on so fraught a day) and an hour with one's fencing master, which puts one into excellent fighting trim, especially if the master has the good sense to make one take the lesson with heavy duelling swords made innocuous by buttons. We have had two serious duels (besides that above mentioned) during the last few days. One was between an architect and an officer of the staff of the National Guards. They fought with small swords at Vincennes. The day was so extremely inclement that it was impossible to fight out of doors. They selected one of those rustic sheds built for pronenaders overtaken by foul weather, and fought in it. The architect, after the conflict had lasted some twenty minutes, gave so vigorous and adroit a lunge as to pierce his adversary's breast through and through. Strange to say, although the sword grazed the heart and right lung, it inflicted no wound upon either of them. The unhappy man shrieked and fell insensible from the nervous shock, and lay for some time upon the ground to all appearance dead. He is now doing quite well. One duel terminated fatally. It was fought between two captains of a hussar regiment. Angry words had raised their animosity to so high a pitch that they agreed to fight with foils instead of swords. The former are considered the most dangerous weapon that can be selected. Their quadrangular shape makes the wound close as they are withdrawn, and no bleeding supervenes to relieve the local inflammation. The hemorrhage is all internal. The wounds they inflict are, therefore, considered fatal. This duel was fought in the regimental riding-school. Each adversary had received three wounds. The seconds (like the principals, captains) interfered, and proposed the cessation of the combat. One of the adversaries cried, "No! no! we fight till death!" The next second his opponent ran the foil through his heart, and he fell a corpse. No proceedings, not even an inquiry, will be held touching the survivor's conduct, for no duel can take place in the French army, until after permission has been applied for and granted by the colonel of the regiment.

We are told that the French Emperor has conveyed to Prince Murat the expression of his utmost displeasure at his recent disreputable conduct in assaulting a gentleman, and then crouching behind the immunity granted his position. The public require more substantial satisfaction.

It is positively asserted to be the truth that the French Emperor went so far in his determination to abdicate, during his last severe illness, as actually to write his abdication, and to sign the decree convoking the Senate to have it recorded. It was owing solely to M. Rouher's energetic influence that his Majesty abandoned this design.—*Cor. N. Y. World.*

POST OFFICE FRAUDS.

First Foreshadowing of the Postmaster-General's Report—The Gift Enterprise Swindlers to be Checkmated by Congress.

In his next report to Congress the Postmaster-General will recommend additional legislation on the subject of preventing the use of the mails by the proprietors of notorious swindling enterprises. He has already submitted the subject for the consideration of the Attorney-General, and that officer has given an elaborate opinion, in which he shows that any Postmaster, or even the Postmaster-General himself, acting under the law as it stands, would be liable in a suit for damages who detained letters directed to legitimate names, even though he knew that the persons to whom the letters were addressed were the veriest swindlers in the country.

It is proposed to get over the existing difficulties by having additional Congressional legislation on the subject, which will enable the Postmaster-General to embargo the batches of letters which are sent from all parts of the country addressed to the proprietors of swindling concerns, when it has been made clear to his mind that those concerns are really fraudulent. It will then be for those whose letters are embargoed to prove that their business is not wholesale swindling. If they can do this their letters are to be delivered up at once. If they fail to do so within a reasonable stated time, the letters are to be sent to the dead letter department, and those containing money are to be returned to the persons who sent them.

A man from New York city who styles himself Gumbridge, and whose letters were stopped, has given the Postmaster-General a deal of trouble on several occasions. He went on to Washington, taking witnesses with him who identified him as Gumbridge. It is alleged that one of the witnesses who backed Gumbridge is an editor of a New York evening newspaper. Gumbridge got his letters. Subsequently, however, letters were stopped which were addressed to Tumbridge. Then Gumbridge again appeared in Washington to claim Tumbridge's letters. Witnesses swore that Gumbridge was Tumbridge. Then Gumbridge's letters were again stopped, and Tumbridge's were allowed to go through the mails, and are doing so now.

The Postmaster-General will ask Congress to enact laws to meet the exigencies of the case.

EUGENIE.

The Royal Reunions in Constantinople—Charities and Compliments of the Empress of France.

Constantinople letters and journals to the 27th October contain accounts of the arrival and proceedings of the Prince Royal of Prussia and Prince Louis of Hesse, on the one hand, and of the Duke of Aosta, on the other, the former having reached the Turkish capital on Sunday, the 24th ult., and the latter the day after. The usual visits, dinners, and drives about the city had taken place, some of which have been already chronicled. The Sultan made a present to the Armeno-Catholic church of the splendid throne, carpets, and other decorations with which the building had been fitted up at his Majesty's expense for the visit of the Empress of the French.

A Dardanelles correspondent writes:—The Empress of the French stopped for a brief instant on her downward passage to receive a te'egram which was awaiting her from the Emperor. She left the Abbe Dunavi 2800 francs to rebuild his house, and a similar sum "*pour l'an 1869*," leaving the worthy little ecclesiast in a state of feverish hope respecting the *etrennes* of 1870. As was done by the Princess of Wales, the Empress Eugenie declined the very valuable presents of jewelry which had been prepared for her during her recent visit, and accepted only some pieces of cloth of gold and a couple of fine carpets from the Sultan himself; and from the Valide Sultana a valuable cashmere dressing gown. In addition to these, however, when her Majesty embarked on the Aigle, on the afternoon of her departure, she found awaiting her some thirty cases containing all the objects of which she had been heard to express any admiration during her visits to the old Seraglio, the Treasury and the Museum—the whole forming a rare, curious, and valuable collection. On her part her Majesty presented the Sultan with a pair of very beautiful Sevres vases, bearing her own and the Emperor's portraits, and a dinner service of very old Sevres. In the shape of general presents her Majesty is said to have expended more than 100,000 francs, including gifts to the various French charities of the capital, *bakshishes* to the palace servants and other similar donations.

Before leaving, her Majesty also conferred the following decorations, and other mementoes of her visit:—On the Seraskier, the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor; on Hobart Pacha (in recognition of his services in maintaining the peace of Europe, and for his personal attention to the French squadron during her Majesty's visit), the rank of commander; on Colonel Nedjib Bey, Musifir Bey, Ali Riza Bey, and Salih Bey, that of officers; and on Hussein Bey, Rustem Bey, Ali Bey, Youssuf Bey, and Tahir Bey, that of knights.

Raouf Pacha and Kiamil Bey received diamond snuff boxes.

GENERALITIES.

The National Debt of Prussia and Her Money Tributaries.

According to the North German Budget the national debt of Prussia at the end of the year will amount to 442,639,372 thalers, 184,471,491 of which are railway debts. The interest and sinking fund for the payment of the principal will in 1870 require 26,648,600 thalers, 10,223,511 of which belong to the railways, and will be covered by their profits. The expenses of the national debt have risen 943,970 thalers since 1869. Of the above sum 377,925,827 belong to the old provinces, viz.:—211,225,925 State debt bearing interest, 135,061,030 railway debt, 2,554,902 provincial debts, 12,835,000 thalers interest-bearing notes, and 18,250,000 thalers bank notes bearing no interest. The debts of the provinces united to the kingdom in 1866 are as follows:—Hanover, 21,997,291 thalers, 16,961,129 of which are railway debts; Hesse, 15,249,950, of which 15,107,600 for railways; Nassau, 20,158,755, of which 16,472,514 for railways; Hesse-Homburg, 98,429; Frankfort, 7,754,171, of which 3,569,247 for railways; Schleswig-Holstein, 454,948 thalers.

How Greeley was Defeated.

And now we see how Greeley was defeated. He should have accepted Mayor Hall's challenge to discuss the question of lunacy in the rural districts. The noble yeomanry "went" back on Horace. Where he was best known, in the city, he ran ahead of his ticket. Perhaps the farmers repudiate H. G. as a pure agriculturalist. The practical farmers don't take much stock in that kind of farmers who raise turnips costing a dollar apiece. Horace, among the poultry, is not a success. But he is the foremost man in this country, and the *Tribune* gives him greater power than forty Comptrollerships.—*Lawrence (Kan.) Journal.*

A Yankee Invention.

Here is a story of Yankee invention:—Isaac S. Geer, of Lisbon, Ct., wanted to extend a water pipe through an under drain several feet below the surface, but how to get the pipe through without taking up the drain was the difficulty to be surmounted. After studying upon it for a while, Mr. Geer hit upon this admirable plan. He opened the lower end of the drain, caught a cat and attached a small line to her leg, then thrust her into the upper end and gave a most unearthly "scat!" and pussy appeared at the opposite end as quick as her legs could carry her. The pipe was drawn through the drain by means of the line, and Mr. Geer had the satisfaction of saving ten dollars by the operation.

Personalities.

—Carlotta Patti's head has appeared in sleeve buttons.

—Mrs. Farrell is the champion burglaress of California.

—Shirley Brooks wrote *Punch's* obituary of Lord Derby.

—Andrew Johnson is still a regular visitor to the Tennessee Legislature.

—Ex-President Pierce's will does not come up to the calculations of his relatives.

—Falb, the earthquake prophet, has been hanged in effigy by indignant Peruvians.

—Since April 1, Cheney, the silk manufacturer at Hartford, has received letters spelling Cheney 108 different ways.

—Betty Shy, a modest Missouri damsel, took strychnine because her sweetheart escorted another girl to a party.

—Flake, of the Galveston *Bulletin*, gravely suggests that the shortest and surest way to get rid of the Indians is to supply them with all the whisky they can drink.

—Dr. Ennis, one of the survivors of the steamboat Stonewall disaster on the Mississippi, states that he was saved by clinging to a crate of cabbages—which shows that, in an emergency, several heads are better than one.

—Goldschmidt, Jenny Lind's husband, is the author of the oratorio *Ruth*, in which Madame Lind Goldschmidt is to appear in London. If *Ruth* should prove to be poor, it may be classed among the Boaz.

—Miss Anna Mehlig, a distinguished German pianist, who is thought by many musicians to have no superior among the artists of her own country, arrived in New York last week, and will soon be heard in concerts.

—Two expert gaugers have gone from Washington to the bonded warehouses of New Orleans to examine the liquors; and to show how thoroughly they mean to do their duty, they announce that they will carefully examine every barrel of liquor, not only as to quantity, but as to quality.

PIANOS.

ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES. Full guarantee and moderate prices. WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street. 2§

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office 11 19 rp§

DAVID FLEMMING, CIGAR BOX MANUFACTURER, No. 625 COMMERCE Street, above Market. Orders filled at the shortest notice. 10 14 1m

DR. M. KLINE CAN CURE CUTANEOUS Eruptions, Marks on the Skin, Ulcers in the throat, mouth and nose, sore legs and sores of every conceivable character. Office, No. 23 South ELEVENTH, between Chesnut and Market Sts etc 9 16

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies, No. 148 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. No. 223 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 1 wfm§

DR. R. J. LEVIS HAS REMOVED TO THE northwest corner of ARCH and THIRTEENTH Streets. D 9 tf§

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B KIMES No. 2130 CHESNUT Street. 11 3 wfm§

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows—
City of London, Saturday, Nov. 20, at 1 P. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, Nov. 27, at 1 P. M.
City of New York, via Halifax, Tuesday, Nov. 30, at 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$33
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$32
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc. at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y
or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.

PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine).
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin $140 | Second Cabin $80
TO PARIS,
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin $145 | Second Cabin $80
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to
1 27§ H. L. LEAF,
No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

CHARLESTON, S. C., THE SOUTH, SOUTHWEST, AND FLORIDA PORTS.

THE STEAMSHIP J. W. EVERMAN, CAPTAIN HINCKLEY,
Will leave Pier 17, below Spruce street, on FRIDAY, November 19, at 4 P. M.
Comfortable accommodations for passengers.
Through Passage Tickets and Bills of Lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and Southwest, and with Steamers to Florida ports.
Insurance by this Line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Bills of Lading furnished and signed at the office.
For freight or passage apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
DOCK STREET WHARF.
The Steamship PROMETHEUS will follow THURSDAY, November 25. 2 23§

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR NEW YORK.
Sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
REDUCTION OF RATES.
Freight by this line taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.
JOHN F. OHL,
29§ Pier 19 North Wharves.
B. N. Extra rates on small packages iron, metal, etc.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense transfer.
Steamships insured at the lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The CHEAPEST AND QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.
Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.
Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freight received and forwarded on accommodating terms. WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
5 3§ No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1§

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.
The business of these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
W. M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 25 No. 132 South Wharves.

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869

1869 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869

1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1869

UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL, FIFTEENTH STREET, BELOW MARKET,
ESLER & BROTHER, Proprietors.
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, ETC.
BALUSTERS AND TURNING WORK.
A Large Stock always on hand. 9 11 3m

LUMBER UNDER COVER ALWAYS DRY.
Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.
WATSON & GILLINGHAM,
3 29§ No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS,
November 22, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange:—
SECOND (North), Nos. 625 and 627—Four-story Brick Stores.
EIGHTH and OXFORD, N. W. corner—Large and valuable Lot.
SEVENTH (North), No. 14—Business Location.
ELEVENTH (North), Nos. 909 and 911—Two genteel Dwellings.
TWENTY-FIFTH, WELSH, FACTORY, and KENT, Seventh ward—Factory Buildings.
MONTGOMERY CO., Rockhill—Sixteen Acres, Mills, etc., etc.
LEHIGH Avenue and TULIP—Valuable Hotel.
NEW and PROSPECT Avenue, Chesnut Hill—Elegant Country Seat.
VINE, No. 611—Modern Residence.
PINE, No. 1809—Modern Residence.
WALNUT, east of Fifty-fifth—Lot.
NINETEENTH, south of Filbert—Modern Residence.
GIRARD Avenue, Nos. 401, 403, and 405—Valuable Stores.
PINE, No. 511—Modern Brick Dwelling.
MONTROSE, No. 2221—Genteel Dwelling.
STOCKS.
$4000 Lehigh Valley Railroad.
$1000 Lehigh Navigation Gold Loan.
$2000 Lehigh Navigation Mortgage Loan.
$650 United States Five-twenties, registered.
$2000 United States Five-twenties, coupons.
$1000 Allegheny county coupons.
$1500 North Pennsylvania Railroad.
$1250 Schuylkill Navigation Mortgage.
$1400 Schuylkill Navigation Boat and Car Loan.
$2000 Union Canal Bonds.
5 shares Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
11 shares Lykens Valley Coal Co.
21 shares Bristol and Frankford Turnpike.
1 share Philadelphia Library Co.
2 shares Pennsylvania Academy Fine Arts.
Pew in Grace Church, No. 41 south aisle.
19 shares Second and Third Streets P. R. W. Co.
20 " Empire Transportation Co.
$6000 Lehigh Navigation, first mortgage.
4 shares Southwark National Bank.
6 " Bank of North America.
7 " Reliance Insurance Co.
6 " Academy of Music, with ticket.
$2000 Schuylkill Navigation Co.
15 shares Camden and Atlantic R. R.
7 " Reliance Insurance Co.
7 " Westmoreland Coal Co.
2 " Girard Insurance Co.
5 " Pennsylvania R. R. Co.
7 " Mine-hill and Schuylkill Haven R. R.
23 " Schuylkill Navigation Co.
8 " Philadelphia National Bank.
11 " Commercial National Bank.
3 " Mechanics' National Bank.
1 " Western National Bank.
4 " Commonwealth National Bank.
2 " Louisville Bank.
20 " Enterprise Insurance Co. 11 19 3t

Peremptory Sale at the Fairmount Iron Works.
FRAME BUILDINGS, PIG IRON, CAST WHEELS, STEEL, IRON FLOOR PLATES, OFFICE FURNITURE, FIRE-PROOF, ETC.
On Wednesday Morning,
November 24, 1869, at 11 o'clock, at the Fairmount Iron Works, Coates street wharf, river Schuylkill, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, 20 tons mottled pig-iron, cast-iron wheels, etc.; pedestals, assorted sizes; iron floor plates, cast steel; blacksmiths' bellows; large Frame Mill Building (to be sold in sections); board and rail fencing, old lumber, empty barrels, office furniture, fire-proof, by Herring, etc. 11 17 3t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARK

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A SUPPOSED MURDER.

An Old Man Found Dead in the Street with a Wound on the Left Temple.

The residents of the lower section of our city, more especially those of the old district of Southwark, were thrown into a fever-heat of excitement about half past 11 o'clock last night by the discovery of the dead body of an old man in Beck street, directly in the rear of the old Southwark Hall. By many it was at first supposed that he had been murdered, but subsequent investigation revealed the fact that the man came to his death through an accident. The facts of the case are these:—Situated at the corner of Swanson and Beck streets is a dance-house known as the New York House, the place is a general resort for a certain set of a seamen, who, while in port, spend their leisure hours and their hard-earned wages therein.

Early last evening a party of these men, principally employed on board of the Southern steamer, who had just been paid off, entered this place, and soon the sounds of music, dancing, and carousing were heard. All went off well until about 9 o'clock, when a stranger entered the place, and a slight disturbance arose, which ended in his being ousted. Not being disposed to thus give up the battle, he went in search of some of his friends, also seamen, but belonging to another vessel, and, returning with them, commenced stoning the place. A number also entered, and soon several parties were rolling and gouging each other. The women immediately set around the floor of the drinkery, cursing, biting, up the cry of murder, and soon word was conveyed to the Second District Station House of the row. This was about twenty-five minutes past 11 o'clock. Lieutenant Errickson at once started down Beck street, and near Grover met a man coming west. His attention was attracted to him, and he immediately questioned the young man who had brought the news of the row, if he was one of the parties to this; he received a negative answer, and he kept on his way. Proceeding to the scene of the disturbance he arrested one of the parties, and returned with his prisoner through Beck street again, when, at the intersection of Grover street, he discovered the man mentioned lying in the street; stooping down, he felt his pulse, and immediately said to his prisoner, "This man is dead," continuing on to the station-house, only a few steps distant, he procured a stretcher, and, returning, conveyed the body to the hall.

Early this morning Chief Kelly and detective officers Gordon and Franklin proceeded thereto, and at once commenced investigations.

It was first ascertained that the deceased was named William Carmines, aged about fifty-five years, and resided at No. 14 Beck street. On learning this the officers visited No. 14, and there met the deceased's aged wife. From her they obtained the following statement:—She and her husband were in bed, when they were awakened by the cries of murder; much against her desire he expressed his intention of going for the police, and dressing himself started off, she accompanying him to the door; in a few minutes after he left she saw Lieutenant Errickson pass by; she saw nothing more of her husband until she looked upon his dead body at the station house. On being questioned by the officers she stated that she did not think he had been foully dealt with, but that on the contrary he had been overcome by the excitement, and falling had inflicted the wound which caused his death.

Some time ago, she said, her husband, who then followed the sea for a livelihood, had received severe internal injuries in a collision between two vessels, and since that time he has always been ailing, their family physician had constantly warned him to avoid any kind of excitement, always expressing the fear that he would be taken off suddenly.

At the place where the body was found the curb-stone is somewhat raised, and in his weakness, it is supposed, the deceased tripped, and falling heavily, his left temple striking the curb inflicted a wound which caused almost instant death.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.—The regular meeting was held as usual on Wednesday evening, with Mr. Coleman Sellers, Vice-President, in the chair.

After the usual business of reports, etc., Professor Henry Morton, Ph. D., the Resident Secretary, read his report on Novelties in Science and the Mechanic Arts.

The machines and processes described were illustrated by diagrams and photographs projected on the screen by means of the lantern which has been so admirably arranged for the purpose.

Mr. W. Parke's method in constructing the extensive breakwater for the harbor of Kurrachee, in India, whereby the blocks of concrete, weighing twenty-seven tons, each were placed regularly in a solid wall twenty-four feet thick, was first described and illustrated. The application of the American tube-well to submarine springs of fresh water on the Austrian coast was then explained. The opening of the Suez Canal for November 17 was announced, and the structure and erection of wrought iron chimneys of 197 and 275 feet in height at Cremot in France, were also described.

Illustrations and descriptions were also given of Mr. Bessemer's new high-pressure cupola furnace, of the new tables for drawing teeth of wheels, of a machine for turning crank pins, and one for punching rails, and also the water lifter and the locomotive exhaust by Mr. Alexander Morton, of Glasgow, the inventor of the ejector condenser.

The lighting of the Reading Railroad coal depot at Richmond, by means of the lime light, was described by Professor Morton, and the causes which had rendered these experiments more successful than could have been anticipated. He also described the experiments by which he had demonstrated the origin of the light in the partial phase eclipse pictures to be of chemical origin, and not resulting from a lunar atmosphere, as had been very generally assumed.

Mr. S. Scharff's combined water filterand coolers were exhibited working, and notices of many scientific investigations, such as those of Professor Rood on velocity of electricity, and Professor Augstrom on the spectra of the aurora, zodiacal light and occasional phosphorescence of the sky, which we have not space to mention.

THE RAISING OF THE STEAMBOAT SAMUEL M. FELTON.—One of the least promising wrecks ever undertaken to be raised was that of the fine new iron steamboat Samuel M. Felton. We yesterday saw her upon Moore's dry dock, in Wilmington. In a short time she will return to the Delaware virtually a new boat. She sank in consequence of striking, in a heavy fog, a submerged dock opposite Claremont. The point of concussion was just in front of her boilers. The shock reft the heavy iron plating along a line of twenty-five feet in length, making an opening about an inch in width. As the tide settled so did the Felton. The rock pushed up through her bottom, and so completely broke her hull as to leave it fastened only by the decks. Ten of the deck beams were literally forced upwards. The broken part was then from twenty-four to thirty-six inches wide. When she came to a level bottom the opening diminished about five inches. To raise a wreck so deplorable was something presenting something in aspect like a forlorn hope. The work was ultimately done, and with a degree of success which shows that while Messrs. Mason, Hobbs & Co. continue to extend their facilities as wreckers to the underwriters of this port, there is no occasion to seek elsewhere. The work of raising the wreck was done by means of chains and pontoons under the bows. A bulkhead was next constructed under the keel. By powerful steam pumps the afterpart of the splendid boat was relieved from water. She then could be got nearer to shore. To replace the plating so as to get her to Wilmington gave a three-weeks' job to a little army of shipbuilders. The raising of her was done in a space of time shorter than any on record. We were told in Wilmington that parties in New York had assured the owners of the steamer—the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad Company—that to bring the wreck ashore would cost an amount of money equal to her entire value. We are now assured that, when ready to resume operations upon the river, she will be even more staunch than ever. The entire gap on her hull was equal to nine hundred inches of space—a space equal in opening to the area of a barn door. Our Philadelphia wreckers have reduced this art of raising sunken vessels to an exact science. They have all the accessories of powerful pontoons, steam tugs, diving apparatus, and experienced divers. Their headquarters, No. 420 South Delaware avenue, is a centre of attraction to nautical men.

THE PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OF THE AMERICAN SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the members of this association was held on Wednesday evening. After a full discussion of the plans and objects of the association, it was determined that an effort should be made to increase the number of members and to perfect the organization. The committee appointed for that purpose is as follows:—

Henry C. Lea, Dr. Isaac Ray, E. Spencer Miller, Samuel Dickson, R. L. Ashhurst, C. H. Clark, and J. G. Rosengarten.

The objects of the association comprise education, public health, economy, trade and finance, jurisprudence, and the amendment of laws. Under these heads are included the practical reforms most pressing on the public attention—Civil service, emigration, mining laws, taxation, and revenue. There can be no doubt that Philadelphia is able to supply a large number of members to an association having such subjects as these in hand. Active working members will find plenty of employment in the preparation of papers for discussion in the sub-committees, and others who share in the desire to forward measures of reform can do so by contributing to the funds of the association.

Included in the present membership are the following prominent gentlemen of this city:—Messrs. Stephen Colwell, E. W. Clark, T. Ellwood Zell, Phillips Brooks, E. R. Cope, J. G. Rosengarten, Alexander Henry, Francis R. Cope, Jay Cooke, Dr. Joseph Parrish, Horace Binney, Jr., Furman Sheppard, Charles Gibbons, N. B. Browne, S. S. White, and John Welsh.

A SHOOTING CASE—A YOUNG GIRL WOUNDED BY AN OLD MAN.—Yesterday afternoon a young girl, who resides with her parents at No. 6 Emeline street, which runs between Eighth and Ninth streets, and South and Shippen, was shot in the leg as she was passing through the yard, and it is supposed that the act was committed by a colored man named Daniel Thomas, about fifty years of age, who resides next door, and who is thought to have fired the shot from motives of revenge for some real or supposed injuries received. The shot was fired through the fence or gate of the yard, where the girl was at the time she was shot. A number of buckshot were found imbedded in the fence, and two of them entered the girl's leg, one passing entirely through, and the other was imbedded in the fleshy part of the limb. Thomas was arrested, and committed to prison to answer.

THE SALARIES OF SCHOOL TEACHERS.—In the report submitted to the Board of Controllers with reference to an increase in the salaries of the teachers of the public schools, was a comparative statement showing that these public agents were receiving lower wages than cooks, servants, coachmen, laborers, and policemen. Of this statement the New York *Tribune* says:—

"Here is no glittering rhetoric to dazzle the judgment—only facts. From them certain deductions are inevitable. For instance, that the trainers of our children are less worthy than the trainers of our horses; that those who labor to teach the ignorant the way in which they should go do not deserve as much salary as the policemen who incarcerate them when they stray; that is, that an ounce of prevention is not better than a pound of cure."

ROBBERIES.—As usual on holidays there were a number of robberies perpetrated yesterday, the most of which took place during the passage of the military parade.

The residence of Mrs. Gentner, No. 1318 Wood street, was entered by means of a rear window, and robbed of some jewelry, silver coin, silver forks, and under-clothing.

The house No. 118 S. Nineteenth street, occupied by Gordon Monges, was broken into while the family were viewing the parade. The thieves bundled up silver-plate to the value of $1000, with which they succeeded in getting away.

The cellar door of John McDade, living at No. 1213 Shippen street, was forced open. The robbers only obtained $5 from an upper story.

TEA VIA PACIFIC R. R.—We have received from Mr. W. M. Greiner, of this city, a package of tea received by way of the Pacific R. R. It is in a neat wicker basket lined with dried leaves. The tea was shipped direct from Foo Chow, in the Chinese tea districts, on the 3d of August. It reached San Francisco August 25 on the steamship China, and was shipped to Chicago via the Central and Union, and Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroads, where it was received with great rejoicing; the load, placed in decorated express wagons, being escorted through the principal streets by a procession and band of music. The time of passage to Chicago was forty-four days.

FATAL ACCIDENT FROM GUNNING.—About 8 o'clock yesterday morning a young man named James Gibb was accidentally shot and fatally injured while out gunning in the vicinity of Rancocas creek. He started out early in the morning, expecting to spend the day in the country with his companions. His gun became entangled while attempting to force a passage through some thick underbrush, and in the effort to extract it, he discharged the piece, causing the whole load to take effect in his breast. He died almost instantly. His body was removed to the farm-house of Mr. Paul, where the party had expected to take dinner, and was brought to the city this morning.

LECTURING TOUR BY SENATOR SUMNER.—Senator Sumner is about starting on a lecturing tour of considerable extent, under the business management of Mr. T. B. Pugh, of this city. His engagements are as follows:—

Harrisburg, Pa., Nov. 22.	Pottsville, Nov. 27.
Williamsport, Nov. 23.	Wilmington, Del., Nov. 29.
Lewisburg, Nov. 24.	West Chester, Nov. 30.
Chambersburg, Nov. 25.	Philadelphia, Dec. 1.
Lancaster, Nov. 26.	Brooklyn, Dec. 2.

The final lecture of the series will take place on December 3, in New York city.

THE DELAWARE BREAKWATER COMPLETED.—The Delaware Breakwater, which was commenced about fifty years ago, has recently been completed. Most of the stone for this great national work was shipped from the Leiper quarries, in Chester county. From the year 1833, when the breakwater was raised above the surface of the water, to the close of 1867, the following vessels were sheltered behind the works: —2660 steamers, 4536 ships, 2981 barques, 24,217 brigs, 130,242 schooners, 11,725 sloops, and 11,149 pilot boats, making a total of 187,510 vessels.

RESCUING A PRISONER.—Policeman Dowling, of the Third district, yesterday arrested a negro in the vicinity of Third and South streets. While passing Third and Gaskill streets, the policeman was set upon by a gang of men, who rescued the prisoner. Dowling subsequently arrested one Joseph McMullen, who, on being given a hearing before Alderman Carpenter, was held to answer the charge of being implicated.

ANTIQUARIAN AND NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—A special meeting of the Antiquarian and Numismatic Society was held on Wednesday evening. An able essay was read by Colonel J. Ross Snowdon on the proposed international coinage, and the proposed debasement of the silver coinage. The society directed the essay to be printed, or published in any way which may be considered the most beneficial by the author.

COLLISION BETWEEN STEAM FIRE ENGINES.—Yesterday morning, during the progress of the fire on Arch street, above Second, the steamers of the Hibernia and Harmony Fire Engine Companies collided at the corner of Second and Market streets. Both sustained serious damages. The drivers were unseated by the force of the concussion, but fortunately neither received any severe injuries.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—This morning John M. Fried, aged 40 years, the owner of a brick yard on Kennedy's lane, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets, was killed by a pole falling on him and breaking his neck. The body was taken to the residence of Mr. Root, in the vicinity, where Coroner Taylor was notified to hold an inquest.

FIRE LAST NIGHT.—Haffner's show case manufactory, No. 122 Vine street, was slightly damaged by fire shortly after 11 o'clock last night. The fire, when discovered, was burning close to a partition door, the lower panels of which had been broken out. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Last evening William Sylvester entered a tavern at Front and Green streets, and represented that he felt unwell. He was shown to a bed. This morning, on the family going into his room, it was discovered that he was dead. Coroner Taylor will hold an inquest.

MORE CARELESSNESS.—Nineteen houses in the First district, six in the Seventeenth district, and eight in the Eighth district, were found open last night by the police. All were reported to the Mayor this morning.

CASUALTY.—About 9 o'clock this morning a man residing at Kaighn's Point, N. J., was run over by a wagon at South street wharf, and severely injured. He was taken to his home.

A Correction.

The following article from the Delaware *Republican* has been copied by the press and deserves correction:—

"It is alleged, as one of the causes for the removal of Mr. Brewster from the office of Attorney-General, that he neglected to attend to the cases of the Commonwealth when brought to trial in the proper court—that he entrusted nearly all the important suits to a law student, brought up in his own office, and that this young law student was suffered to grapple alone with the best talent of the State, employed by large corporations and others to defend their interests before the court. If this allegation be correct, then it was full time Mr. Brewster had notice to quit, and another who would attend personally to the interests of the Commonwealth appointed in his place. We are satisfied that Governor Geary had good cause for the movement, or it would not have been made. The charge that the change was brought about by certain politicians is not to be relied on by any means, and those who make it do not understand the matter as thoroughly as their loud talking and blustering would lead the public to believe."

The young lawyer referred to is James W. M. Newlin, Esq., of this city, formerly Deputy Attorney-General. The *Republican* omits to state the important fact that the "young lawyer" in question *won* every one of these important corporation cases for the State. The suits were against nearly every leading railroad, mining, and transportation company in the Commonwealth. In the court below (Judge Pearson) most of the cases were decided in favor of the State. Those in which the decisions were adverse to the Commonwealth were taken to the Supreme Court and there reversed, and the cases finally decided in favor of the State.

It is proper to add that when these cases (involving several hundred thousand dollars *per annum* to the State) came up in the Supreme Court, they were submitted by the Commonwealth *without* oral argument on long *printed* arguments, which were prepared by *Mr. Newlin*. Mr. Newlin was then out of office, and the ex-Attorney-General, Mr. B. H Brewster, appropriated these arguments as his *alone*, and in his "plea for place"—we mean his unauthorized report to the Governor on the state of his office, made just before the election—he takes great credit to himself for having won these same cases for the Commonwealth.

Doubtless the late "first law officer" was actuated in the premises by that "high sense of honor" for which he says he is distinguished.

WYOMING.

Troubles in the New Territory—The First Appearance of the Governor—An Amusing Scene.

A quarrel has sprung up between the Legislature of the new Territory of Wyoming and Governor Campbell. No one seems to understand what it was all about or what the Legislature expects to make by its hostility. The Omaha *Herald*, a Democratic paper, is the leader of the Legislative party, though published hundreds of miles from the scene of the conflict. It charges the Governor with trying to thwart the wishes of the people, and with removing the post traders at the forts because they would not attempt to control the votes of the soldiers in the interests of the Republican party. The correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, at Cheyenne, tells the following amusing story of the Governor's first appearance before the people of Wyoming:—

It appears that the Governor and his suite arrived at Cheyenne late in the week, and on the following Sunday these gentlemen, as was their custom, appeared in their best clothes and longest faces. The Governor inquired if there were services, and was informed by a citizen that "they didn't do that sort of thing out there much." On further inquiry the pious man learned there was "a sort of meetin' house up town, but it was not used often, though they had spiled one of the best lots in the city to build it." Soon after breakfast a committee called on the Governor and informed him there was to be a big Sunday "hoss race," and they would like to have him act as "judge." The Governor declined, bowed the committee out and they at once held a consultation, when it was unanimously agreed that as the "Governor did not like hoss racing they would arrange a prize fite," and the chairman returned and addressed his Excellency thus:—"I say, Guvnor, we hav konklooded not to have a hoss race, but to hev a prize fite, and would like you to jedge it." The Governor again declined, with thanks, when the committee departed in high dudgeon, and one of them said:—"That feller is might, stuck up, and is tryin' to play Grant on us by refusin' of all our honors; but he kin go to the devil, for all we keer, so he kin." All day committees kept calling, inviting the Governor to foot races, dog fights, cockpits, and other Sunday games peculiar to the frontier, when, at length, worn out and disgusted, his Excellency put on his hat, and, accompanied by his staff, walked out to stroll about the city and escape annoyance. Going above the town, the party entered the graveyard, and was surprised to notice but a few gravestones put up, while a large number of boots were seen sticking out of the ground. The Governor inquired what it meant, and a citizen explained than when a man was hung by the vigilantes they buried him so as to have the feet sticking out, while only those who died naturally were buried in the regular way and entitled to gravestones! The Governor gave a look at the many boot soles sticking up all around him, and then at the scattering headboards, and, with a shake of the head, left the place, evidently not very favorably impressed with the peaceful and orderly character of the people he had come to preside over.

THE CHICAGO HORROR.

Death of the Unfortunate Victim—Coroner's Verdict Against the Physicians.

The Chicago *Republican* of November 17 has the following particulars of the case of Lucy Kelly in Chicago:—

The unfortunate victim of the horrid medical butchery, practised by Dr. Stratford, of which the public has already been informed, expired at an early hour yesterday morning—all that kind attention, careful nursing, and skilful medical attendance could do having been fruitless. Young and beautiful—fair, but oh! how fallen—she has passed from a world which had brought her little else than shame and sorrow. Of the particulars of this terrible case of destruction of human life, through the barbarism of one of the "specialists" of this city, it is hardly necessary or appropriate to speak fully. The nature of many of these statements is too horrible, and at the same time disgusting, for publication. At all events, the girl is dead; and there can be no doubt as to the cause of her untimely dissolution. The little that is known of the history of Lucy Kelly would be neither interesting to the general public or of importance in connection with the facts pertaining to her death. Whatever idle curiosity there may be excited must be for the present satiated with the simple fact that she has parents and friends living, very respectable people, who have been notified of her demise, and who will, doubtless, soon arrive and take possession of her remains. In case they do not, the funeral will be suitably conducted under the direction of the keeper of the house in which she died.

Coroner Cleaves, last evening, on the strength of the *post-mortem* examination testimony of Drs. Pitcher and Wickersham, swore out a warrant against Dr. H. K. Stratford for the murder of Lucy Kelly, alias Patterson. The warrant was issued by Commissioner Brown, and executed by Detective Simsrott, who arrested Stratford at his residence, No. 756 Wabash avenue, at 8 o'clock last night. The prisoner was lodged in the Armory.

ROCHEFORT.

His Electoral Address to the Parisians.

The *Rappel* publishes the following electoral address from Henri Rochefort, in reply to an address pointing out the course laid down for M. Gambetta, and accepted by him:—

Citizens:—The programme you present to me is that of the republicans of '92. This is to say to you that I accept it absolutely, and that I can only give greater stress to its execution, for the mission of the deputy to-day is not to reclaim our rights but to reconquer them by all possible means. The promises made to us have, up to the present, only resulted in betrayals; all the liberties granted us have proved deceptions. Since the despots derive such incomprehensible satisfaction in destroying or brutalizing the people, it is time to demonstrate, not by words, but acts, that there is peril in doing so. In presence of the bloody scenes which the demands of labor cause almost periodically, it is impossible for us to seek the evil but at its root. Extermination is no answer, and the half of France cannot continually raise subscriptions to inter the other. The Government improves its weapons; let us improve ours, which are not intended to cause mourning in families, and put orphans on the street. Our weapons are individual liberty; just laws which will not send the citizen who displeased the Minister to Cayenne or Charenton; responsibility on the part of criminals, if they are or are not officials; gratuitous education; the suppression of scandalous emoluments; the right to meet in a hall and express opinions in a journal. Finally, all the ornaments of these indispensable liberties which make those who possess them men, and those who do not beasts. Your programme, citizens, is therefore mine from the first to the last word. You confer on me the honor of demanding its realization. I accept, with joy, the glory and, I may add, the danger. Greeting fraternally.

HENRI ROCHEFORT,
Socialistic Revolutionary Candidate.

A BRAVE WOMAN.

She Resists Burglars with a Hatchet.

We find the following in the Harrisburg *Patriot* of Wednesday:—

Michael Ulrich resides about three-fourths of a mile from Highspire. Early yesterday morning his quiet abode was disturbed by the noise of two men who were making vigorous efforts to enter the building. Mr. Ulrich's wife hearing that the nocturnal visitors were working industriously at the back door, proceeded cautiously in the direction of the scene of operations to intercept their ingress. She saw that they were making rapid inroads—that the door was yielding to their efforts—and, with an uplifted hatchet, awaited their coming. As soon as their ugly forms appeared, Mrs. Ulrich brought into requisition her weapon. She had scarcely struck at the burglars before a shot was fired by one of them, taking effect in her hand. Finding that successful resistance under such unfavorable circumstances was impossible, she hurriedly repaired to her room and procured a gun with which to defend herself. The burglars followed, and soon broke in the door, meeting the brave woman with the arms pointed at them. One of the men succeeded in wresting the weapon of defense from her, when she ascended the loft to escape from them. She had not been there long before her whereabouts were discovered, and the burglars again pursued their victim, firing several shots promiscuously, none of which, we are happy to say, had their intended effect. In the meanwhile Mr. Ulrich procured a hatchet and followed the intruders, when they beat a hasty retreat, without securing any booty.

A FEARFUL DEATH.

An Old Man Consumed in His Own Bed.

Michael Connell, an old man sixty-nine years of age, was burnt to death on Sunday night, near Clarksville, Indiana. He and his family resided in a small cabin near Beach's cement mill, and the old gentleman had for several days been confined to his bed. His wife, just before leaving the house to visit a neighbor, left a long stick of wood protruding from the stove, and this, falling from the open door of the stove, set fire to the house. The fire was at length discovered by the neighbors, who heard the old man's cries for assistance, and ran to his rescue. They burst open the door only to find that the inside of the house was all in flames, which leaped out through the doorway upon them as they attempted to enter. It was not until the building was almost entirely destroyed that the fire was subdued, and not until the unfortunate old man had died a horrible death. His body was found in the ruins, so frightfully disfigured as to be unrecognizable. He was lying with his face downward when found, and one foot and one hand had been burnt entirely off. Dr. G. W. Stevenson, Coroner of Clark county, held an inquest upon the charred remains, and the jury's verdict was in accordance with the facts above stated.—*Louisville Journal, Nov. 16.*

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The Texas and Mississippi Elections—The Conservatives Confident of Success—News from the West Indian Squadron—Military and Naval Orders.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The West Indian Squadron.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—A despatch has been received from the commander of the West India Squadron, announcing the arrival of the Dictator and other iron-clads which sailed lately for that station. The Dictator experienced two severe gales, one off Hatteras and another off the Georgia coast. She behaved splendidly, and no damages are reported.

Late Cuban Advices.

Late despatches from Cuba represent everything quiet on the island, without any signs of commencement of active hostilities. The Albany, which left New York a few days ago, will, after discharging some arms at Key West, proceed to San Domingo, and will remain there to look after American interests and protect American citizens.

Judge Dent and the Mississippi Canvass.

Judge Dont left this morning for Mississippi, where he will re-enter the canvass in opposition to his antagonist, Judge Alcorn. The understanding was that both parties should abandon the canvass, but this was only temporary, to allow Judge Dent to visit Washington. Despatches from friends of administration in both Texas and Mississippi are of a character to indicate that they are hedging now, anticipating defeat in both States. The President himself is not as sanguine as he was some time ago, and the general impression is that the Conservative Republicans will be successful.

Cabinet Meeting.

The Cabinet met at an early hour this morning. All the members were present except Messrs. Hoar and Boutwell, who were represented by their Assistants. It is understood that the portion of the President's message relating to foreign affairs was discussed at length.

Military Orders.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19—12:30 P. M.—The following orders, just issued, are of interest to all army officers:—

General Order, No. 76—Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, November 15, 1869.—The following order received from the War Department is published for the information and government of all concerned:—

First. General orders No. 289, of November 28, 1864, is hereby rescinded and the following is substituted:—

Second. Military courts will be assembled at posts or stations where the aggregate expenses of trial or examination will be least.

Third. The commanders of military divisions or departments within whose command military courts are assembled will decide what members of the courts are entitled to commutation of fuel and quarters, and approve their accounts, without referring them to this office.

Fourth. The following principles will govern the decisions in such cases. 1. An officer on duty at any station when detailed on a court does not lose his right to fuel and quarters at that station while temporarily absent therefrom, and cannot acquire the right to commutation by vacating his quarters for that purpose; he must look to the per diem allowed in paragraph 1137 General Regulations, and in general orders No. 140 of 1863 for reimbursement of extra expenses.

2. When the command to which an officer belongs changes station during his temporary absence, he loses his right to fuel and quarters from the time it changes station, and does not acquire the right at its new station until he has reported for duty thereat; he is therefore entitled meantime to quarters and fuel at the station where the court of which he is a member is in session.

3. When an officer detailed on a court is rightly entitled to fuel and quarters where the court is sitting, the allowance will be furnished in kind when practicable; when this is not practicable commutation will be paid; in either case requisition must be made for fuel and quarters according to the regulations.

By command of General Sherman.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

General Order No. 77, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office. Washington, Nov. 19.—The following order, received from the War Department, is published for the information of all concerned:—

Officers of the army on duty as Indian superintendents or agents, who are not furnished quarters or fuel in kind, are entitled to commutation therefor from date of arrival at their stations, at the rates specified for officers serving in the various military departments in which the officers on Indian duty may be.

By command of General Sherman.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

Appointments in the New York Custom House.

Secretary Richardson to-day made the following appointments in the New York Custom House:—John H. Dumond to be Inspector, and John D. Smith to be Storekeeper; also, George W. Sprague to be Deputy Collector at Eastport, Me.

FROM NEW YORK.

Suicide.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 19.—Lewis T. Morgan, aged twenty-three years, a student at the university, committed suicide this morning by shooting himself in the head. No cause is assigned.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—Stocks unsettled. Money 6@7 per cent. Gold, 126¾. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 115½; do. 1864, do., 113½; do. 1865, do., 113⅝; do. do., new, 113⅝; do. 1867, 116; do. 1868, 115¾; Ten-forties, 107¾. Virginia sixes, new 55; Missouri sixes, 90; Canton Company, 51½; Cumberland preferred, 26½; New York Central, 183; Erie, 27⅝; Reading, 96¾; Hudson River, 162; Michigan Central, 120; Michigan Southern, 88⅛; Illinois Central, 138⅝; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 81; Chicago and Rock Island, 102½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 185¾; Western Union Telegraph, 36.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—Cotton firm; sales of 200 bales at 25½c. Flour dull and declined 5@10c.; sales of 8000 barrels State at $4·80@6·00; Western at $4·80@6·45; and Southern at $5·40@10·00. Wheat dull and declined 1@2c.; sales of 34,000 bushels No. 2 at $1·25; winter red at $1·35. Corn firm; sales of 29,000 bushels mixed Western at $1·06½@109. Oats steady. Beef quiet. Pork steady; new mess, $31·75. Lard steady. Whisky quiet.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RELINQUISHED the Heating of Buildings by Steam or Hot Water, it will be continued by

WILLIAM H. WISTAR,

lately superintendending that department of their business, whom they recommend to their friends.

MORRIS, TASKER & CO.

Nov. 19, 1869. 11 19 3t

The undersigned have this day entered into partnership, under the name and style of WISTAR & BOULTON, for the purpose of Heating Buildings of all classes by Steam or Hot Water.

WM. H. WISTAR,
B. W. BOULTON,
No. 227 S. THIRD Street.

11 19 3t

WISTAR & BOULTON,

No. 227 S. FIFTH Street.

HEATING

BY

STEAM OR HOT WATER.

Plain Pipe cut to order.

Laundries and Culinary Apparatus fitted up. 11 19 3t

LAND WARRANTS PROMPTLY PROCURED, PURCHASED, TRANSFERRED, LOCATED, AND SOLD.—Apply to ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 136 S. SEVENTH Street. 7 30

FOURTH EDITION

EUROPE.

Charges in the French Ministry—A Banquet to the Returned Exiles at Paris.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Serious Shipping Disasters—Seizures of Illicit Whisky Distilleries—A Novel Proposition to the Secretary of the Interior.

FROM EUROPE.

The French Minister.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

PARIS, Nov. 19.—It is rumored to-day that two members of the *Tiers parti* will enter the Ministry with M. Ollivier.

Honors to the Returned Exiles.

A grand banquet will be given here on the 6th of December, in honor of the returned French exiles.

Emile Ollivier and the Emperor.

Emile Ollivier, whose name has been mentioned in connection with the new Ministry, had an audience with the Emperor. They will have a consultation on Sunday next.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Advices received by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue show that the squad of cavalry which has been aiding the revenue officers in breaking up illicit distillation in Virginia is doing good service. In Bottetout and Craig counties, in the Sixth district, several stills were found. The distillers were arrested and held for defrauding the Government, and about three hundred gallons of brandy seized.

The Eighth district was also visited, and a large number of stills discovered and the parties arrested. In Montgomery, Pulaski, Byland, and Tazewell counties, on Rich Mountain, two miles from any road or path, a number of stills were seized, and large quantities of whisky, beer, and brandy confiscated.

Supervisor Emory, of Tennessee, also reports, under date of the 14th inst., successful operations against distillers in the First and Second districts of that State. In Anderson county, in the Second district, Deputy Marshal Edmundson, who had been left in charge of some stills and a quantity of whisky seized, was attacked and overpowered by a crowd of men, a dozen in number, and in spite of the most determined resistance the property taken away from him.

Illicit Distilleries Broken Up.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19—1·55 P. M.—Advices received at the Internal Revenue Bureau show that the squad of cavalry which was sent to aid the revenue officers in breaking up illicit distilleries have been doing good service. Many illicit distilleries have been broken up and large quantities of spirits captured.

A Novel Proposition.

The Secretary of the Interior to-day received a letter from an individual in Elkhart, Ind., proposing to borrow $10,000 of the Smithsonian fund, and to give the Government as security therefor a policy of insurance on his life for $15,000.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Disasters to Shipping.

BOSTON, Nov. 19.—The schooner Yantic, from Portland for Boston, went ashore during the storm of Wednesday at Hampton, and became a total loss. The schooners Addie Cowan and William Gregory, both from St. John, N. B. for Boston, went ashore at the same time and place.

A Singular Case.

BOSTON, Nov. 19.—A Portland paper asserts that Walter Brown and J. M. Randall, who went to England with the Harvards, are being entertained there by a lady who was on the same steamer, and fell down a hatchway. She has brought a suit against the steamship for £20,000 damages, and wants the witnesses.

Serious Accident.

This morning Edward Pierce, forty years of age, cook on board the schooner John Stroupling, and belonging in Harrisville, N. J., fell into the hold of the vessel and was seriously injured.

Fisk in Boston.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 19.—James Fisk, Jr., made his appearance in State street this P. M. His presence created a large crowd. The President of the United States could not have produced more excitement.

Additional Marine Losses.

PORTSMOUTH, Nov. 19.—schooners Yantic, from Portland for Boston, Andrew Gregory, and Ida Gowan, from St. John for Boston, heavily laden with lumber, went ashore during the gale on Wednesday afternoon, at Boar's Head, Hampton, and were totally wrecked.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 19.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling uplands, 24½c. Flour dull and high grades declined 25@50c.; Howard Street superfine, $5@5·25; do extra, $5·50@6·25; do. family, $6·50@7·25; City Mills superfine, $5@5·75; do. extra, $5·75@6·75; do. family, $7@7·25; Western superfine, $5@5·25; do. extra, $5·50@6; do. family, $6·50@7. Wheat active but not higher; prime to choice red, $1·33@1·37. Corn firm; new white, 90@97c.. Oats dull at 53@56c. Rye dull at 95c.@$1. Mess Pork firm at $32·50. Bacon firm; rib sides, 18¾@19c.; clear do., 19¾@19½c.; shoulders, 15½15¾c. Hams, 21c. for new. Lard firm at 18¾@19c. Whisky firm, with light demand at $1·09.

CENTRAL STATION HEARINGS.—Before Alderman Kerr, Committing Magistrate at the Central Station, this afternoon were arraigned Nicholas Naulty and Edward Bohn, on the charge of stabbing Julius Gross, on the 7th inst. The accused were held in $800 bail each to answer at court.

Andrew Mullen and Jerry McNamee, two bootblacks, were charged with entering the counting-room of the Riddle Hardware Company, No. 509 Commerce street, and taking therefrom $88 in cash and a lot of postage stamps, on Sunday last. They were held in $2000 bail each to answer at court.

Charles Flanigen was charged with entering the house of Mrs. Ginther, No. 1318 Wood street, through a back door, yesterday afternoon, and robbing it of jewelry to the amount of $100. He was committed to answer.

Edward Davis and Thos. Williams were arraigned for a further hearing, on the charge of robbing a dwelling at Forty-first and Girard avenue on the 11th instant. Evidence being conclusive, they were both committed.

Ann Craney, accused of stabbing James McIlwee, at Seventh and St. Mary streets, some nights ago, confessed, and was held in $1000 bail to answer.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2000 Leh 6s, '84...	81	5 sh Cam & A R.	119¾
$2000 Leh V R n bs. reg..b5....	95	200 sh Leh N St..s60.	33⅝
5 sh E Penna R...	37	100 do ....b60.	34
100 sh Leh V R. .ls.	53½	100 sh Read R..b30.	48⅜
10 do .....ls.	53½	10 do.....trf.	48⅜
32 do.....	53½	100 sh Penna R....	58¼

SECOND BOARD.

$1500 City 6s, N..ls.	101½	400 sh Read R...ls.	48⅝
$200 do.....101½		100 do..s10wn.	48⅝
$1000 Leh gold 1....	96¼	200 do.s30wn.ls.	48⅝
10000 Pa R 2m 6s....	94¾	26 do.....ls.	48⅝
$4000 Sc N 6s, '75.b5	77	1000 do..rg&1.2d.	48⅝
$2000 Phila & E 7s.	94½	100 do.....b30.	48⅝
10 sh Leh Val....ls.	53½	100 sh Ph & E..b60.	28¼
50 do.....ls.	53½	26 sh Far & M Bk. s5wn....118¾	
20 do.....s5.	53½		
63 sh Leh N St..ls.	54		

—Amount of Coal transported on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad during week ending Thursday, Nov. 18, 1869:—

	Tons. Cwt.
From St. Clair	34,524 04